

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 28th March 1952.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Report of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee.

* 110 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the report of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee and arrived at any decisions with regard to the recommendations contained therein and if so, which of the recommendations have been accepted and which have not been accepted;

(b) whether the Government have taken any action to implement the recommendations accepted by them; and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government have considered and prepared any Bill for fixing the optimum extent of land which a ryotwari landholder may have in the State of Madras?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a) & (b) The answer^a is placed on the table of the House.

“(c) The matter is under the consideration of the Government and a final decision has not yet been arrived at in the matter.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—“May I know, Sir, why it is that there has been so much delay with regard to coming to a decision on this point when the Agrarian Reforms Committee Report has suggested 30 to 50 acres of dry land as the optimum which a landholder could possess? Why have not the Government put it into force or why is it that they have not come to any decision on this point in the course of these two or three years?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“Sir, I do not know where the hon. Member got this three years idea. The Land Revenue Reforms Committee which went into the recommendations of the Agrarian Reforms Committee has submitted its report. This Government wanted a comprehensive examination of the various reports that have been submitted to them and the Land Revenue Reforms Committee was appointed. This Committee has also examined this question. The entire question of land reforms in the State has been examined by the Land Revenue Reforms Committee and the whole question is under examination.”

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SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" Have the Government considered, Sir, the question of the debts of the landless labourers? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I would like to draw the hon. Member's attention to the Land Revenue Reforms Committee Report which has been circulated to hon. Members. As I have already said all aspects of the question are being examined."

The Krishna-Pennar Project.

* 111 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the original plan of the Krishna-Pennar Project was designed to be;

(b) whether it has undergone any change and if so, in what respects; and

(c) whether he will be pleased to furnish full particulars of all the plans so far available including the one which will submerge Kurnool town and the one recently sent to the Planning Commission with special reference to the nature of the dams to be constructed, the capacity of the reservoirs, the alignment of the canals, the districts benefited and the extent of such benefit, the area that will be submerged on account of the proposed reservoirs and such other particulars relating to the schemes?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" (a) to (c) Copies ^a of a note and statement ^a giving particulars of the Krishna-Pennar Project as originally planned are placed on the table of the House. There was no plan for the Krishna-Pennar Project involving the submersion of Kurnool town. The original plan of the project drawn up was for the utilization of 825 T.M.Cft. of the Krishna waters. But since the Planning Commission allotted to Madras only 470 T.M.Cft. of the waters of the Krishna basin for new schemes of this State the Krishna-Pennar Project has been revised with reference to the availability of supply. Details of the revised project are given in the brochure on the project already laid on the table of the House.

The Krishna reservoir of the revised project would submerge 272 square miles or about 1.74 lakhs acres of territory, half in Kurnool district and half in Hyderabad State. Of the extent submersible in Madras State only 2,180 acres are wet land, 54,445 acres are dry land, and 400 acres garden lands. The number of villages which will be partly or fully submerged will be 38 in this State. The Pennar reservoir would submerge 200 square miles or 1.23 lakhs of acres of territory in Madras including only 12,400 acres wet, 52,000 acres dry, and 4,000 acres garden lands in Cuddapah district. It will submerge either fully or partly 117 villages in Cuddapah district."

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, which part of the Cuddapah district will be affected by this project? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I am sorry, Sir, I cannot give a reply off-hand.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the benefit derived by the Cuddapah district will be commensurate with the loss sustained by the submersion of large areas? Siddhavattam town and taluk will be completely submerged. That is why I asked what are the actual parts of Cuddapah district that will be submerged.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, in the execution of schemes of a beneficial nature like this, it is quite possible that a few villages or a few people do suffer but the Government take care to see that the suffering is mitigated by providing adequate compensation. Also, as the Government have been doing both in regard to the Lower Bhavani and the Tungabhadra Projects, the rehabilitation of the people who are displaced by these projects is also a part of the scheme.”

Development of irrigation and power resources.

* 112 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether any supplemental plan for the development of irrigation and power resources has been submitted to the Planning Committee and if so, what the particulars of those plans are including the cost involved?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Yes. A statement^a is laid on the table of the House.”

Strength of various cadres of officers in the Public Works Department.

* 113 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

• (a) what the sanctioned strength of the cadres of various officers in the Public Works Department is;

(b) what the present actual strength, permanent and temporary, is;

(c) whether those employed on temporary basis are entitled to the privileges accorded to permanent employees after they have put in a period of service;

(d) whether the rule that those who are continuously in service for a period of three years should be automatically confirmed if their work is satisfactory, has been given effect to in the Public Works Department;

(e) what the number of temporary officers under each category who have been employed for three years and more, is; and

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(f) whether the Government have evolved or propose to evolve a policy in respect of the temporary personnel in view of the large number temporarily employed and if so, what that policy is?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.”

Extent of cultivable waste land in Tanjore district.

* 114 Q.—SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the total extent of cultivable land in each taluk in Tanjore district, that is lying waste; and

(b) the extent in each taluk under each of the different kinds of holdings, of the 43,000 acres in Tanjore district, mentioned in the note circulated to the Provincial Food Council in February, 1951?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) A statement ^b (No. D) showing the extent of cultivable waste lands in each taluk in Tanjore district is placed on the table of the House.

“ (b) The Honourable Member, presumably means different categories under which cultivable waste lands in the Cauvery-Mettur Project Area are classified. Statements ^b & ^c (Nos. II and III) showing the cultivable waste lands in the Cauvery-Mettur Project Area, in the Tanjore district in ryots' holdings and those at the disposal of the Government respectively are placed on the table of the House.”

Development of education.

* 115 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the particulars of development of education envisaged in the five-year plan and how the amount provided for is to be allocated to the different schemes?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The details are as follows :—

Name of the Scheme.	Total amount proposed for the scheme.	Proposed rough distribution of the amount over the five years beginning with 1951-52.
(1)	(2)	(3)
RS.	RS.	
1. Primary and Basic Education.	500 Lakhs.	100 Lakhs every year.
2. University Education.	100 Do.	20 Do. do.
3. Technical and Vocational Training.	190 Do.	20 Do. do.
4. Social Education (Adult Education).	50 Do.	10 Do. do.
5. Other schemes (Education of Defective children).	50 Do.	10 Do. do.
Total	8 Crores.	160 Do. do.”

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 303-304 infra.

^b & ^c Printed as Appendices V (a), V (b), V (c) on pages 304-305 infra.

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Questions 116-121.

Enquiry into the alleged irregularities in the Madras Medical Council Elections held in 1946.

* 116 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Dr. P. S. Srinivasan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) under which provision in the Madras Medical Registration Act an enquiry was held by the Special Officer, appointed by the Government to enquire into the alleged irregularities in the Madras Medical Council Elections held in October 1946; and

(b) if so, whether the said Special Officer had the powers of a Court, within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act?

Memorandum of objections to the Madras Medical Council Elections, 1946.

* 117 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Dr. P. S. Srinivasan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the six defeated candidates in the Madras Medical Council Elections, 1946, who submitted a Memorandum of objections to the members of the Medical Council and also to the Health Minister, were considered to be the petitioners by the Special Officer appointed by the Government to enquire into the alleged irregularities in the Madras Medical Council Elections in 1946, and the seven successful candidates were made respondents by the Special Officer;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said respondents refused to appear before the Special Officer and demanded from him the authority under which the Special Officer summoned them before him;

(c) if the answer to clause (b) is in the affirmative, whether the Special Officer replied to the query made to him by the respondents;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Special Officer threatened the respondents that, if they failed to appear before him, he would hold the respondents liable for the penalties provided under the law for disobeying the orders of a public servant and whether the Special Officer took any action against the respondents for not appearing before him; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the Special Officer recommended to the Government to take action against one of the respondents, Dr. V. Rama Kamath, the then President of the Madras Medical Council under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and whether the Government acted as per the recommendations of the Special Officer?

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Conduct of the elections to the Madras Medical Council in 1946.

* 118 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Dr. P. S. Srinivasan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Legal Department of the Government recommended to the Health Department after that department received the confidential report of the Special Officer on the enquiry held by him regarding the Madras Medical Council Elections, 1946, that the abuse and neglect in the arrangements for the elections and the conduct of the elections should be laid at the door of the President and the Registrar of the Medical Council and not at the door of the Council as such; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the reasons why the Government attributed the abuse and neglect to the Madras Medical Council for their taking action under section 22 of the Madras Medical Registration Act?

Duties of the President, Madras Medical Council in connection with the elections to that Council.

* 119 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Dr. P. S. Srinivasan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether, apart from the publication of the precept and the publication of the results of the elections to the Madras Medical Council, 1946, the President of the Medical Council has any other duty to perform in the election under the Medical Registration Act or the rules framed thereunder; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the negative, why the Returning Officer who held the 1946 elections to the Madras Medical Council was not made a respondent in the enquiry by the Special Officer?

Alleged second enquiry into the alleged irregularities in the Madras Medical Council Elections, 1946.

* 120 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Dr. P. S. Srinivasan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Special Officer appointed by the Government to enquire into the alleged irregularities in the Madras Medical Council Elections held in 1946 had all the materials necessary for conducting the enquiry apart from the stories of the defeated candidates such as documents in regard to the elections;

(b) if the President of the Madras Medical Council refused to take notice of the enquiry, why suitable action was not taken then and there against him to enable the Special Officer to have all the necessary materials;

(c) whether it is true that the ballot-box was forcibly taken from the office of the Medical Council to the Government Secretariat in May 1947;

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(d) if so, under whose instructions;

(e) whether it is a fact that, when the ballot-box was delivered at the Secretariat, the Assistant Secretary, Public Health Department, certified that the seals of the Medical Council were intact on the slit of the box;

(f) whether the box was lying for a period of over two years in a verandah of the office of the Joint Secretary, Public Health Department;

(g) whether the seals were intact when the Special Officer examined the box;

(h) whether it is a fact that the Surgeon-General was vested with the powers of the Madras Medical Council and was asked to hold another enquiry into the same matter; and

(i) whether the Surgeon-General was ordered by a letter to invalidate the elections, even before the summons were sent to the successful candidates to appear before him?

Appointment of the Registrar, Madras Medical Council.

* 121 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Dr. P. S. Srinivasan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Medical Council with Dr. V. Rama Kamath, its President and six other members whose elections were made void by the Surgeon-General, took part in the appointment of four successive Registrars of the Council from the year 1946 to 1950; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Registrar, Medical Council, is empowered by the Madras Medical Council Registration Act to compile and publish the Medical Register which is the electoral roll for the Medical Council elections?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“As all these six questions relate to the same subject, namely, the setting aside of the elections to the Madras Medical Council held in 1946, a statement^a narrating the circumstances that led up to the above decision, is placed on the table of the House.

“The details furnished cover the issues raised in these questions generally and as the High Court has finally pronounced on the matter, the Government consider that no public interest will be served by probing into the matter further.”

Collection of money from pharmacists under the Pharmacy Act, 1948.

* 122 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Dr. P. S. Srinivasan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether a large sum of money has been collected from the pharmacists of this Province, for entry in the first register under the Pharmacy Act of 1948;

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(b) whether these pharmacists have deposited their certificates along with the money; and

(c) whether the certificates are kept in good condition and will be returned, if required by the pharmacists?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“(a) Fees have been collected from the Pharmacists at the prescribed rate.

“(b) Majority of the applicants have furnished their certificates.

“(c) Yes. The certificates of pharmacists in the mufassal have been returned to them. About 80 per cent of the certificates in the City of Madras has been returned to the pharmacists and the remaining certificates are being returned.”

De-control and de-rationing of millets in Ceded districts.

* 123 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have passed orders for de-control and de-rationing of millets in the Ceded districts and if so, on what date;

(b) whether, on account of the above order, several people were removing millets from one part of the district to another, as also from one district to another and whether they have been apprehended and prosecuted by the Food authorities;

(c) whether there are still any controls in force and if so, what they are and the reasons therefor; and

(d) what conditions should still be complied with for transport of millets from one area in the same district to another as also from one district to another within the zone of the Ceded districts?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) Millets have not been de-controlled in the Ceded districts but they have only been de-rationed in the statutorily rationed areas in those districts with effect from 4th November 1951.

“(b) As a result of the de-rationing of millets, only the ban on the import of millets into the statutorily rationed areas has been lifted, and other movement controls in these districts have not been affected. So persons who have violated such movement controls will be prosecuted.

“(c) The following are the controls still in force :—

(1) Ban on the transport of millets outside the district except under permits.

(2) Ban on the transport of millets from one place to another even within the district during nights on prohibited roads notified by the District Collector.

(3) Price control; and

(4) Licensing system for dealing in millets.

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These controls have been retained so as to check smuggling of millets to places outside the district and to check cornering of stocks and increase in prices.

“(a) In the case of inter-district movement, necessary permits should be obtained from the Collector of the district from which millets are exported or from any other officer authorised by him. In the case of movement within the district, there are no restrictions except on transport by lorries by night on prohibited roads certified by the District Collector.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister for Food is aware of the fact that in several cases of transport of millets during day time from one village to another village in the same district of Bellary the millets have been confiscated and cases have been launched against the persons transporting them by day? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Sir, when this subject was raised some time ago, the Collector was asked to send a report. His report has been received and it shows that such prosecutions have taken place only when they were transported over prohibited roads or during prohibited hours. Most of these cases have been disposed of by this time.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister for Food, has ascertained whether there are cases of transport during day time and in case prosecutions have been launched against such persons whether he has issued necessary instructions to the Collector to withdraw them in view of the facts just now mentioned by the Hon. Minister? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Sir, the Collector has already issued necessary instructions in regard to this matter.”

Posts outside the purview of the Public Service Commission.

* 124 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : With reference to the answer to question No. 9, dated 22nd August 1951, will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state what considerations govern the decisions of Government in placing certain posts outside the purview of the Public Service Commission, and whether the State Government have satisfied themselves that those considerations exist in respect of posts such as the Regional Transport Officers, the Commissioners of Municipalities, the District and Deputy Panchayat Officers, and the Executive Officers of Panchayats?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ The general principles observed in excluding certain posts from the Commission's purview are (1) that the posts are unimportant and the holders thereof will not normally be promoted to the State services and (2) that the posts are isolated or of a special or technical nature.

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"The posts of Regional Transport Officers were originally very few and not so important. Since the Transport Department was re-organized, the posts have become important and the question of their inclusion within the Commission's purview is under consideration. District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers have been taken over to Government service only from 1st April 1951. It is proposed to constitute them into a subordinate service only. The Government consider that the general principles referred to above are satisfied in their case. As regards the post of Commissioners and Executive Officers of Panchayats they are officers of Municipal Councils and Panchayats—both non-Government bodies and therefore they do not come within the purview of the Commission."

11-15
a.m.

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have examined the question of bringing the posts of District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers under the purview of the Public Service Commission? "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" No, Sir. Their cases are being considered separately."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, when the Government came to realize that the posts of Regional Transport Officers have become so important as to be considered for their inclusion within the Public Service Commission's purview? "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" Now that the Department has been reorganized, the Government have taken up with the Public Service Commission the question of their inclusion within the Commission's purview."

Condition of roads in Rayalaseema districts.

* 125 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the allotment made and the actual expenditure incurred on Government road works and the District Board works in each of the districts of Rayalaseema from 1946-47 to 1950-51 (yearwar) were;

(b) how much of the allotment made and expenditure incurred was on (a) maintenance and (b) new road works;

(c) what was the length of (i) National Highways, (ii) State Highways, (iii) District roads of different classes and (iv) purely rural roads in each of the districts of Rayalaseema in 1946-47 and 1950-51 (yearwar, if possible);

(d) whether there is any general or special scheme for the improvement and extension of rural roads in these districts and if so, how far the scheme has been implemented so far;

(e) whether the construction of any bridge, causeway or culvert has been sanctioned in these districts during the period 1946-47

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to 1950-51 and if so, how many have been (i) completed, (ii) under construction, (iii) sanctioned but not undertaken and (iv) under investigation; and

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to make a statement on the state of communications in Rayalaseema?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a) to (c) The information is given in the statements^a in Sections I and II of the paper placed on the table of the House.

“(d) The Five-year Post-war Road Development Scheme of the State, and the District Board programmes of Village Communications of the district boards concerned provide for formation and improvement of village roads in the Rayalaseema districts. Under Rural Welfare Scheme small roads are formed and improved in certain selected firkas and centres in the area. An allotment of Rs. 50,000 for 34 selected firkas and Rs. 25,000 for 50 other firkas has been sanctioned under the scheme. The achievements^a in each district to end of 1950-51 is given in Section III of the paper placed on the Table of the House.

“(e) Yes. The details asked for are given in the statements^a in Section IV of the paper placed on the table of the House.

“(f) The state of communications in the Rayalaseema districts has been explained in the note in Section V of the paper placed on the table of the House.”

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. THE CHAIRMAN.

(1) MESSAGES FROM THE HON. THE SPEAKER.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“I have to announce to the House that I have received the following messages, dated the 27th March 1952, from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly:—

“(1) In accordance with rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1952), as passed by the Assembly on the 27th March 1952, and signed by me for the recommendations of the Council.

I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India.”

“(2) In accordance with Rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1952), as passed by the Assembly on the 27th March 1952, and signed by me for the recommendations of the Council.

I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India.”

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(2) MESSAGES FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following messages, dated 18th March 1952, from His Excellency the Governor :—

' (1) In pursuance of Article 207, Clause (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1952.'

' (2) In pursuance of Article 207, Clause (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952.' "

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952 (L.A. BILL NO. 1 OF 1952)
(AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY).

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

' That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1952), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be taken into consideration at once.'

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

' That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1952), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be taken into consideration at once.' "

" Is not the Hon. Minister for Finance making any statement explaining the Bill? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Statement of Objects and Reasons explains briefly why the Bill is necessary."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1952), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be taken into consideration.' "

The motion was carried.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, I move—

' That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1952), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be read a third time and passed.' "

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1952), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be read a third time and passed.’ ”

The motion was carried.

(2) THE MADRAS CONSOLIDATED FUND (WITHDRAWAL OF MONEYS) BILL, 1952 (L.A. BILL NO. 2 OF 1952) (AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY).

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

‘ That the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys), Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1952), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be taken into consideration at once.’

“ As explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this Bill is introduced in pursuance of Article 206 of the Constitution to provide for the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made in advance by the Legislative Assembly in respect of the estimated expenditure of the State Government for a part of the year 1952-53, and

(b) the expenditure charged on the said Fund for the same part of that year.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1952), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I did not want to make any speech on this Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, but I could not resist the temptation of taking this opportunity to speak about a reply which the Hon. Minister for Food gave in the Assembly a couple of days ago, that on an examination of the question the Government decided not to try the levy system of procurement in Malabar district. Sir, I thought I would not get an opportunity to speak about this subject, but as the Bill authorises the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of a part of the financial year, this matter of procurement also comes under that. I am very sorry that that answer was given. Apart from what I feel about the question of the levy system of procurement, the whole district of Malabar, for the last one year, is excited over the question of introduction of the levy system of procurement. The leading newspapers of the district have been gathering opinions from individuals, associations and also legislators as to whether the levy system of procurement should be introduced in Malabar or not, and there has not been a single opinion against it. About three

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months ago, while I was in office, I suggested at a Conference of the Director of Civil Supplies, the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, the Food Secretary—the Hon. Food Minister was not in town that day—and the Hon. Chief Minister, that at least as an experimental measure, this levy system of procurement should be introduced in one of the two surplus taluks of Malabar district, for one season beginning from the month of *Kanni*, so that the people who were excited over it might know what it was. We came to a tentative conclusion to try the scheme in one of the two surplus taluks as an experiment and asked the Commissioner of Civil Supplies to work out details. I had taken it for granted that that was approved. I was really taken by surprise—and not a little surprise—when so soon after that, and so soon after I left office, a reply came from the Government that they had decided not to try the scheme. The scheme may be good or may not be good, but the Government are taking too much for granted in this matter. I request, I appeal and I entreat the Government that the scheme may be tried, at least as an experimental measure, in one taluk for one season to satisfy the people of the district. The Government have been carrying on intensive procurement in this district for the last five years. They can refer to the revenue records and take the average of five years production. They know what area of the land is cultivated and how much food is produced therein. They can take the highest average of the five years and on that levy what is due. They need not reduce their demands even by one grain of what they got last year. But once the Government make the demand, they should not go, search and harass the people further. That is what the people require and want the Government to do. I request that the Government may be pleased to revise the orders passed in this matter, and order the levy system of procurement, at least as an experimental measure in one taluk. Even if the scheme is a failure, the Government are not going to lose much because the entire procurement in Malabar district is so little. But the Government can gain some goodwill and lose nothing by the scheme. If it is a success it can be continued; otherwise it can be stopped. At least for heaven's sake, please try this scheme in one taluk for one season during the ensuing procurement year. That is my appeal, Sir."

11-30
a.m.

* DR. S. GURUBATHAM :—" Mr. Chairman, I feel this is the appropriate moment for me to say a few words about the question that has been raised on the Hon. Food Minister's statement in the other House that movement restrictions would be lifted, but price restrictions would continue so far as millets are concerned. Sir, I would like to say that the time has come when these controls should be lifted wholesale.

" In the first place there is no agency to effectively work these controls. People have been starved due to these controls. They are now starving with your 6 oz. rice. Starting with 12 oz., you have been generous to bring it down to 6 oz. Black-market has

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flourished. Rice is being openly sold in black-market and Government are not able to check this practice. It is time that they give up their policy of controls when they are not able to enforce it effectively.

“As regards control of prices of foodgrains there again the Government of Madras have let down the producer of this State very badly. The Economic Adviser to the Government of India has given certain facts and figures. During the year 1939, the price of paddy per maund all over India was somewhere near four rupees and during 1944 it was in the range of nine rupees in all provinces. After 1944, the prices have risen very high. In practically all provinces the price of paddy increased. In the United Provinces, an entirely surplus province with regard to rice, the price per maund was fifteen rupees. When, in places like the United Provinces, Bengal and Assam where the mighty Ganges, Jumna and Brahmaputra irrigate the lands, the price was 15 rupees, in Madras which depends solely on rainfall for watering its fields, the price was as low as nine rupees. This is so because the Madras Government did not bring sufficient pressure on the Government of India to change the price level. Recently the Hon. Food Minister announced an increase of one rupee, eight annas per maund. Well, I should say that this meagre enhancement in the procurement price was an insult to the producer. It ought to have been commensurate with the prices obtaining in the rest of India. The price for paddy that is being paid to the producer in this State now is practically the same as the price paid during 1944. I ask, why there should be such a disparity when other States are paying as much as twenty rupees for the producers? If you want the control to exist, you must control it effectively. You should see to it that prices are maintained at a reasonable level. If proper justice has been meted out to the producers, the present food problem would have become a simple affair. But what is happening now?

“Take the case of the Nellore district, for example. You say that procurement in Nellore district was not up to the mark during last year. Then how do you account for Kalahasti which produced no paddy during last season, exporting rice to Chittoor and other districts. The cause is due to rice produced in Nellore being smuggled to Kalahasti and transported from there to Chittoor and other places as Kalahasti rice. I ask, when this is the case, what is the necessity for having control over rice? This shows the utter incapacity of the Government to have effective control over the movement of foodgrains.

“When this is the state of affairs, we hear the Food Minister saying that the prices should continue to be controlled. The Hon. Minister thinks that by simply increasing the procurement price of paddy by one rupee, eight annas per maund, the food situation could be eased. I am prepared to challenge his statement. This meagre enhancement is an insult to the producer. The food situation would not be eased but continue to worsen.

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“ The Hon. Minister is not a cultivator himself though he may own several acres. He is not aware of the difficulties of the agriculturists who are actual cultivators. I sound a note of warning that unless you are going to raise the cost of rice and millets to the same level at which they are being sold in the rest of India, this food problem will continue to become worse. I am even prepared to go into prison and lead a satyagraha on this fundamental question. The present price which the Government are offering to the producer is simply killing him.

“ Eighty-seven and a half per cent of our population are living in the villages. Only $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent are remaining in cities. Out of these $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent almost half of them are producers. They are not all producers owning 100 or 200 acres of land but small landholders holding one to five acres of land. The meagre price paid to them for their produce has made their lot still worse. The other day our ex-Chief Minister, Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar observed on the floor of the House that the ryots have lost nearly 200 crores of rupees owing to the Government's food policy. It is no exaggeration at all. The Government have now killed the goose that had been laying golden eggs. By controlling the price level at nine rupees per maund and that too where rainfall is scanty and there is water scarcity, they have practically killed the producers. The one argument that is being advanced against increased price has been that it would bring agitation from the clerical staff and industrial labour for increased emoluments. The Government ought to have solved the problem of salary and wages to the satisfaction of the people concerned. Instead, they have dumped the burden on the producers and robbed them of 200 crores. That is the reason why the party that has been in power so long has come to the present level. If instead of learning a lesson from the reverses sustained during the elections, the Government still persist in their food policy, the result is going to be only chaos.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ But the Food Minister has won the elections! ”

DR. S. GURUBATHAM :—“ Yes, the Food Minister has succeeded. I am not going into the details of it. But the Ministers doing good work have all been defeated. The Hon. Minister should take note of this fact.

“ If, in spite of all shortcomings, the Government still persist in retaining controls, I would only say that it would be utterly foolish to do so, if that word can be used here and is parliamentary. If at all the Government want to keep controls going, it is incumbent on their part to see that prices are fixed at an economic level. In the absence of it, only discontent would grow. Let not the Government drive the poor producers to a revolution. Let them not be driven into the hands of the Communists. I know you do not want the Communists to come to power. But unless you take a lively interest in the welfare of the producers, such a catastrophe

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is bound to come. I am sorry to say that villagers to-day are in a worse plight than they were in under the Britishers. The foreign Government drove out spinning, our only national industry at that time. But to-day the popular Government are driving out agriculture also. I once again warn the members on the Treasury Bench that if they do not pay heed to the needs of the producers and solve the food problem to their satisfaction, there would be revolution in the country."

* THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, I never expected that such a situation would arise here in which I would be called upon to explain matters which I thought had been effectively disposed of in the other House. One or two points have been raised about our Food policy. While I would try to answer them, I would like to say as I said in the other House, that these questions cannot be solved at one stroke by the present Government and so it would be better to leave it as it is now so that the same could be gone into in detail by the incoming Government.

" Regarding the levy system, Sri Madhava Menon has raised the question again. It is not true that we waited till he resigned, to issue that order regarding levy system. It was long under consideration by the Government. The reason for not introducing the levy system in Malabar district was that it would mean a change in our policy which we had been following since 1951 and which we propose to follow during 1952 also, with some occasional changes here and there. Our food policy has been approved by the Government of India and it is not possible for this Government to take any steps without further consulting the Central Government. When this policy was introduced in 1951, we selected some areas for intensive procurement and some other areas for the levy system. We also followed a sort of middle course in some areas. The chief reason for selecting these areas was the possibility of meeting our requirements for the whole State. We knew how much would be available in the State according to the previous procurement figures. Over and above that we asked the Central Government to supply the needs of the State with a view to keep up the rationing at a certain level. Whenever we wanted to make any changes in the procurement system, the Government of India put the question to us whether under the new system we would be able to procure as much foodgrains as we were doing formerly, in view of the fact that owing to the increasing difficulty of getting supplies from abroad, this State should try its level best by adopting different methods to procure as much as possible within the State, and then only go to the Government of India for supplying the balance with a view to keep up the present scale of rationing and meet the needs of the people for the whole year. According to the system we adopted, we took up certain districts for the trial of the levy system. These districts were either completely self-sufficient or more or less self-sufficient districts, e.g., Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, South Kanara

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a.m.

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and South Arcot. When we introduced the levy system in these districts it was insisted that each district should be satisfied with whatever was procured in the district to meet the needs of the district and that the Government should not be asked to give any help from outside. It was with a view to make these districts self-sufficient that the levy system was introduced there. This system was tried in Coimbatore also under different circumstances. It was an experiment we tried in a deficit district and the result was not at all happy. The report which went from here to the Government of India was scrutinised and we were advised that that system would not work in a deficit district. The same thing applies to Malabar district. As I said the other day in the other House, Malabar is a heavily deficit district. Only in a few taluks, is there any surplus for procurement; all the other taluks in the whole of the Malabar district are entirely deficit areas for which we have to import foodgrains from other surplus districts of the State. In these surplus districts, we have intensive procurement and there are complaints of harassment. We are not able to change this system for the simple reason that if we change the system we may not be able to procure as much as we are procuring to-day to meet the needs of the State. The only thing we can do is to wait for better times with a view to introduce the levy system throughout the State or at least throughout the surplus districts in order to meet the demands of the deficit districts as much as possible from what is got from these surplus districts. As I said at the beginning, any change in the existing system requires a thorough examination. There should be an improvement in the situation, because under the levy system we are sure to get only less than what we get under the intensive procurement system. We cannot experiment with that system in an area in which we would get only less than what we get under the intensive procurement system. Of course harassment is there. Nobody denies that the people are sometimes subject to all sorts of harassment in the course of procurement. Even under the levy system complaints of harassment have come to us. By merely introducing the levy system, we cannot get rid of complaints of harassment. That is not at all correct, because even from the districts in which we have introduced the levy system complaints about harassment have come to us. Officers go for the levy and the producers give the levy; afterwards it is found that what has been given is not the right quantity and something has been hidden and sold in the open market. Our officers go and ask for more and there is a tussle. Therefore by merely introducing the levy system we cannot get rid of harassment entirely. Of course the Government have been issuing instructions from time to time and we have also been punishing officers who have gone out of the way and given unnecessary trouble to the people. Of course we must try and reduce the opportunities for harassment as much as possible. But merely because there is some harassment and people think that the levy system will be good, it cannot be introduced, because we have to take into consideration the conditions prevailing in the

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whole State. And this is not a matter which this Government alone can decide. It forms part of the policy which is pursued by the Central Government. The policy we followed in 1951 we are going to follow in 1952. It cannot be changed now without taking all the facts I have mentioned into consideration.

“ My hon. Friend Sri Madhava Menon need not think that just because he is not in office, we have taken advantage of that position to give the reply that the levy system cannot be tried in Malabar. I am sure the new Government when it comes into office will examine the position again taking into consideration all the difficulties I have just now explained. If, in consultation with the Central Government, they are able to devise a method by which the needs of the people will be met and there will be less of harassment, some such arrangement can be made. That requires, as I have said, a change in the present policy pursued by the Government.

“ With regard to the points raised by my hon. Friend Dr. Gurubatham, hon. Members know that this Government have been trying for a very long time to raise the procurement price of food-grains. An increase of eight annas a maund was allowed from November last year. Since we were not satisfied with it, an agitation was kept up and finally the Government of India agreed to raise the price by another one rupee from 1st January this year. This has given some satisfaction to the producers. There is no doubt about it. Whatever may be the opinion of the hon. Member, I am sure this increase has given general satisfaction to the producers. It may be that the increase may not be sufficient in the opinion of some of the producers, but taking into consideration the conditions prevailing here, there is no use of comparing the prices here with the prices prevailing in other States, for the conditions are not the same in all the States. Conditions vary in different States and as long as this system of control and rationing continues, it is not possible to do anything more than what has been done up to now. The hon. Member Dr. Gurubatham might propose to have decontrol throughout the State. It is a big all-India question and it is not possible to take each State by itself and say that we may have decontrol of grains and decontrol of prices there and everything will find its level. It is all easily said. This Government feel that but for this control, the people would have suffered much more. The agriculturists no doubt require all encouragement, but they must also take into consideration the condition of the non-producers. If the non-producers are able to get the foodgrains at least at a certain level of prices, I think it is largely due to the control over the prices. According to Dr. Gurubatham, the best solution will be to remove all controls and allow each one to buy according to his needs. That is an experiment which this Government do not think is a practicable proposition at the present moment. If Dr. Gurubatham is able to convince the Government, not only this Government but also the Central Government, as to the advisability or the feasibility of doing such a thing, if he is able to adduce

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strong arguments supported by facts and figures, well and good. But as far as this Government are concerned, we think that it is not at all possible at the present moment. Knowing as we do the varying conditions prevailing in different parts of the State in different times—famine in certain areas and floods in certain other areas—it is not possible to meet the situation by merely decontrolling and saying that the Government take no responsibility for the consequences and each one might buy the foodgrains according to his needs. That is a point which this Government are not prepared to concede as it goes against the very fundamental policy followed by the Government of India taking into consideration the conditions prevailing throughout the whole country. This is all I can say on the points raised by hon. Members to-day."

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, my hon. Friend Dr. Gurubatham is sincerely interested in agriculture and rural development. This Government, as the House is well aware, just like other State Governments are implementing the five-year plan, which has given the pride of place to agricultural development. In this State which is mainly agricultural, we realise full well the importance of giving priority to increased agricultural production. The first essential for agriculture being extension of irrigation facilities, this Government have undertaken a large programme of irrigation development. The extension of irrigation facilities will change the agricultural pattern over large areas of the State and permanently solve our food deficit problem. We are budgeting for large sums year after year for agricultural development.

12 noon. "As regards controls, this is a matter which has been considered over and over again by economic experts at a higher level. Even the other day, while replying to the budget debate in Parliament the Finance Minister at the Centre, Sir C. D. Deshmukh adduced cogent arguments as to why we should retain controls in certain essential matters so long as there is shortage of supply. The Planning Commission also have considered this question and they have pointed out that certain controls are necessary in the present circumstances obtaining in this country. If the controls are removed, it will hit the economically weaker classes. My Friend, when he was a member of the Cabinet, knew full well how, when the controls were removed in 1948 or so, the prices shot up and controls had to be re-imposed again. Different people look at different controls from their own limited points of view and they do not view the problem in an overall perspective. Nobody says that we should have control absolutely or decontrol absolutely in all matters. It all depends on the circumstances prevailing at the time in regard to the supply and demand position, as stated by the Minister of Finance at the Centre.

"My hon. Friend said that this Government are neglecting the development of khadi also. I believe the Madras Government have done more for khadi than the Government of any other State as my hon. Friend himself must be well aware. The House is

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well aware that we have come through difficult years and we have to face difficult years in the future. With shortage of food, and other essential commodities, with high and rising prices and with a succession of bad seasons, this Government have had unprecedented difficulties. Yet this Government can claim that they have a good record of achievements to their credit in spite of all the exacting conditions under which we had to work during this time. As a matter of fact, I can take department after department—Agriculture, Industries, Road development, Harijan Welfare and so on—and show how we have maintained the progressive character of the administration in all these different fields of activity. (Interruption). Of course, it has become the fashion with many people to say that the election results show that the people as a whole have not approved the policy and the programme and the work of the Ministry. It is wrong to put the blame on the present Government for the many difficulties we are experiencing at present, difficulties which have been created as a result of the Great World War through which we have passed, difficulties which have been made still greater on account of the partition and the unfavourable seasons we have had during these five years. But, in spite of all these difficulties, as I have said, we can make bold to claim that we have achieved progress in many directions. It is true we have not been able to do many of the things we wanted, but yet something has been attempted and something done and that is the only satisfaction we can have."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the Bill to authorise the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1952) as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration at once.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill taken into consideration. Clause 2 was put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, I move—

' That the Bill be read a third time and passed.' "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The motion is—

' That the Bill be read a third time and passed.' "

SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I have been listening to the Hon. Food Minister's speech in reply to what I spoke about procurement. I want to clear a misunderstanding. It is not a change of policy that I asked for; it is not giving up procurement that I asked for. I said that procurement will be necessary as long

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as the supply is short of the demand. What I want is, you procure what you have been procuring all along. In fact, you have got your figures of procurement for the last five years in the area where there has been intensive procurement. The Hon. Minister said that levy system necessarily means getting less than what they have been getting before. I beg to differ from him. I do not want them to get a grain less than what they have been getting before. You have measured every inch of land that is under cultivation and you have the procurement figures for each plot of land. What I say is, you may take what you have taken during the last five years or even the highest average for the last five years. Take that from the cultivator and once he gives that, do not go and search that man every day. And if he has got anything beyond what he has given, and if he wants to sell, he must sell it to the Government and the Government must pay the retail price for the quantity sold. That is what we have decided at the Conference and we wanted the Government to try that in one of the taluks in the whole district. As I said, there are only two surplus taluks in the district. This is what the Conference agreed. It was more or less given out in the papers that the Government proposed to do it in the ensuing year's procurement. Even my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayana Menon wrote an article in the papers that if it is necessary, you may levy what exactly you were getting before and collect it; but when once that is collected, you should not go further, but allow the grain to move within the taluk and if people want to sell outside the taluk it must be sold to the Government and the Government must pay the retail price. That is not a new thing and that is only what is obtaining there. That is not a change of policy and it does not require the sanction of any Government. If the Government have the good-will, I only ask them to try it."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, while the Hon. Minister was introducing this Bill he mentioned that during the last five years this Government had been progressing steadily in the department of Agriculture and in certain other departments. But, Sir, the fact is exactly the reverse. Have we been progressing in the right direction? The country would have excused those in power if only they had taken the country in the right direction, even though their achievements might not have been very much, but we find exactly the reverse. What was the condition of the State five years ago, and what is its condition now? If five years ago we found the country poor in the economic sense, to-day we find it poorer. Actually it is the estimate of the Economic Adviser that we have been steadily going down at the rate of 2 per cent per year in the matter of average income per individual. During the last five years the income per individual has gone down to the extent of something like 12 per cent. In other words, the misery of the people has increased; people are poorer and the country is poorer; and production is less. It is the same even in other fields.

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“ Sir, five years ago they said that we had a Police State. We thought we would soon have a Welfare State. But, what do we find? We are still having the Police State, with this difference. Instead of the ordinary Police State five years ago, we are having the Armed Police State to-day. That is the only difference.

“ Then, Sir, what about production? Some years ago, it was said the people were given 14 oz. or 16 oz. of foodgrains. But, to-day after five years we have either 6 oz. or 7 oz. Taking stock of what we have achieved during the five years, we find that the country has been taken in the wrong direction.

“ Sir, this being the last occasion, I think, a word about the achievement of the Government during the last five years, may not be out of place. Have this Government succeeded or failed? And how to measure the success or failure of a Government? The only method by which the Government could be said to have succeeded or failed is to see whether the country has been taken towards economic advancement. If the absence of a yard-stick, or a measure or a touchstone by which the success or failure of the Government could be tested the only criterion is to find out, whether the Government have raised the standard of living of the people. Is the average income per individual more? If the average man gets a better income, however small it might be, then it might be said that the Government have succeeded to that extent. If the economic level of the people as a whole has been improved, it can be said that the Government have succeeded to that extent. The average level of income per individual in this country is something like one-fifth of what it is in Russia; something like one-sixteenth of the average income in Britain and one-fortieth of the American standard. That is the U.N.O. figure, Sir. But, have you taken this country even one step towards the economic improvement of the people so that we could hope that after some years this country would be on a level with other countries? No. On the other hand, you have taken the country in the opposite direction. This country is poorer and the gap between the economic level of this country and other countries is getting wider.

“ Sir, credit is being taken by the Government for keeping law and order. I submit that after Independence to claim any credit for keeping law and order, is altogether out of place. No doubt, a foreign power which rules over another country can claim credit for keeping law and order, because the object of the Government is to keep the administration going. If any other power is ruling this country, then it could claim credit for keeping law and order. But, in a national and an Independent Government, to claim credit for keeping law and order, I submit, is altogether wrong. The aim of the Government is not merely to keep law and order, but also to take the country towards its economic advancement by the establishment of more and more factories and more and more mills and so on. Sir, to-day famine is raging in large areas of this State. If only the country had been industrialised, and more people had been employed in industries rather than in agriculture, the so-called adverse seasonal conditions would not have affected

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12-15 this country to the extent they have. For in the old days the
p.m. organisation of the Government was such that the whole object
of the Government was to keep the *status quo*, to keep law and
order, to keep peace and to keep things as they were. The admini-
stration was so planned or so organised to keep the conditions as
they were. That was all right in those days. But now our object
is not to keep things as they are, not to keep the country poor as
it is, not to keep the level of the people at 1/16th of the level of
the people in foreign countries but to make a change for the good.
So the whole administrative machinery should be changed; it
should be reorganised; fresh industries should be started; they
should be started in tens and hundreds so that people in hundreds
and thousands may find employment in them. Let the industries
be of all kinds; let there be factories for cement, glass or paper or
anything, so that people may get employment and draw decent
wages. Sir, with that object in view the administrative set-up
ought to be reorganised. Instead of doing that we are getting on
with the old set-up. So it is no wonder the people are not satisfied.
Without an industrial revolution in the land it is impossible
to improve the low economic level of the people. So the first
thing that ought to be done is to reorganise the administrative
machinery so that there may be an all-out fight against poverty.
There should be all-out industrialisation. Instead of confining
themselves to offices and saying 'no' to every application, those
holding positions of authority should go to the people, mix with
them and create enthusiasm to create new industries. What the
people require most now is employment and that can be provided
only by starting more and more industries. To that purpose, the
whole administration should be directed. Then only will the
economic standard of the people improve. Now that has not been
done; and the result is, we find the country poorer than what it
was five years ago. I hope the incoming Government will direct
its energies to the primary object of carrying on an all-out fight
against poverty and to the carrying out of industrialisation of the
country so that there will be full employment for the people all
the year round, the present undue stress on agriculture may be
relieved and adverse effects in the country by the failure of the
monsoons may be mitigated.

"Sir, this being the last day of the session, I wish to say that
whatever the faults and merits of the present Government were,
the proceedings of this House have been conducted on a very high
plane; and we are indeed grateful to you, Sir, for keeping such a
high level of debate. That has been the testimony of those who
have come here from other States and seen and heard the debates.
Many have come from other States and from foreign countries,
and they have paid a high tribute to the level of debate conducted
here. So, Sir, it is but right that I should, on this occasion, the
last day of our session, express my appreciation of the way in
which the proceedings have been conducted under your Chairmanship,
and I hope, whoever presides over this House in future, will
follow the precedents set up by you."

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* SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I suppose you are speaking on the Bill. You are not going to throw a bouquet at me. (Laughter.) There is another subject on the agenda after this Bill is finished."

* SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" I shall speak only for two or three minutes. You, Sir, need not invite bouquets. (Laughter.)"

" Mr. Chairman, I would not have spoken to-day but for what the last two speakers have said in their speeches; one of them is Mr. Adityan, an hon. Member occupying a seat in the Opposition to-day and the other is Dr. Gurubatham, an ex-colleague of mine. But for their speeches I would not have spoken to-day. To the aims and objects which Mr. Adityan narrated, nobody will have any serious objection. Of course he used slightly strong words, new words which he has now acquired on account of his alliance with new friends recently! (Laughter). The one thing everybody knows is that India is poor and that to take her out of the morass of poverty it would require great energy on the part of the Governments of the day and more than that, it requires the willing co-operation of the people. To say that after this Government came to power, everything has gone downward and everything has decreased is to attribute something to satisfy his new friends in the new legislature. Is there greater poverty now? The charge is not worthy of being made by my friend Mr. Adityan."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. I was saying that the economic condition of the people of India was always low, we have not tried to raise it and our present economic status only shows that."

* SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" Sir, I am saying one thing and he is saying another thing. Did he not say, Sir, that the condition of the people now is better than what it was and that for that the Congress Government are responsible? Till recently he was a member of the Government party; he was directing the work in this House and he was supporting the policies of the Government and he would have been justified in trying to change the policy of the Government then if he had wished to do so. Whether the policy of the Government has increased the poverty of the masses is a moot question. I will tell you, Sir, that that is not correct. Firstly, the hon. Member, Mr. Adityan is the editor of a great newspaper running three or four editions a day in various cities and he could have disclosed the way to prosperity. Sir, what happened in the United States of America soon after she got her independence? Did not Washington say to his people, 'Even after you got Independence there is so much poverty among you.' What happened in Russia, which Mr. Adityan quoted, soon after she turned Soviet? From 1917 to 1928, that is immediately after the

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Revolution, there was a famine almost every year followed by pestilence and death. Now, can any one say that such a thing has happened in India or in Madras? No; things that occurred in Russia and America of those days did not occur soon after we attained Independence. Sir, the lack of economic prosperity among our people can be due to many things. It is due to our increase in population. For my own part I have not contributed my quota towards that. (Laughter.) And I do not think Mr. Adityan is so innocent as myself in that field. (Laughter.) Mr. Adityan took pains to quote figures of economic level of the people of other countries and he compared them with the corresponding figures in India. I am afraid the percentages will go down further because our population is increasing by leaps and bounds. It has increased recently by two and a half crores. So, Sir, let me tell my friend that the causes lie beyond our control. To say that the Government have not done anything to improve the lot of the people is wrong. On the other hand, facts will show that much has been done and is being done. It will soon usher in an era of prosperity. The Five-year Plan has to be implemented soon, and at the end of that period, another four or five-year plan will come up, and in this way we will go on as other countries have done, for that is what Russia did immediately after the Revolution in 1917. I quote Russia as an example, because Mr. Adityan quoted that country as his example!

“ Then, Sir, Mr. Adityan blamed this Government for their administration of the Police portfolio. He said, that our State is not merely an ordinary Police State but an armed Police State. It is an argument put forward for the sake of mere argument. I am sure Mr. Adityan has never been a victim of the armed police even once during the last four and a half years. I do not think anybody has been a victim of police action unless he adopted violent methods. So to allege that this Government was responsible for a certain violence will only strengthen anti-Government forces in their advocacy of violence and I have to record my protest against it.

“ Regarding Dr. Gurubatham I wish to say a few words. He is a learned man. He fought very strongly for the spread of Khadi in the State. He was a Minister and was my colleague. At that time he tried his best for the spread of khadi. We have all heard him on the floor of this House propagating the spread of Khadi. A pious Christian, simple, very calm, mild and unassuming he was always by temperament. Yet to-day he accuses the Government for a thing for which they are not responsible. The Government are not at all in the wrong. The fact is the Government are facing a crisis and the Madras Government have taken a big step. For no Government in the history of our State has taken such a step so far. They have taken six crores of rupees out of the treasury to meet famine conditions in Rayalaseema. This is the first time that any Government have done so. At a time like this it is the

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bounden duty of the people to co-operate with the Government. So to say that there is no progress in the policy of the Government is most uncharitable. Sir, Dr. Gurubatham spoke about Khaddar and he said that under a national Government much encouragement is not given. Sir, he was himself a Minister in charge of Firka Development; he continued the work in respect of Khadi started during Mr. Prakasam's Ministry; and to-day in 52 firkas intensive Khadi work is being actually done."

DR. S. GURUBATHAM :—" I said the Britishers killed hand-spinning industry."

* SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" I am sorry I did not catch him properly. With regard to hand-spinning and khadi, both were encouraged by the first Ministry; that work was continued by the second Ministry in which I was the Revenue Minister and Dr. Gurubatham was in charge of Firka Development and our present Government have done all they could to foster that cause.

" Sir, this is the last day of the last session of the present Legislative Council and the present Government will be laying down their office soon. On this occasion I wish to say a few words. I feel that we should help and encourage the Government of the day, whichever party sits on the Treasury Bench, rather than talk of several things for which they are not responsible. We should not take political advantage of a bad situation in the country. Our country is really progressing and not regressing. It requires the joint effort of all people to create a pakka Welfare State in this Country. The poverty of India will increase or decrease according to such efforts. Sir, you have been kind to all the Members of the House uniformly all these six years. When I was the Revenue Minister I had to pilot a Bill in this House and but for your uniform courtesy and help it would not have been possible for me to get through that measure in this House. When I was a Minister again recently for four months, I had hardly any occasion to come to the House except for two or three days. I have been observing from outside and inside the very efficient and dignified manner in which the proceedings of this Council have been conducted during the last five and a half years of its existence. I heartily congratulate you on your achievement. I am certain that all the Members will join with me in throwing at you not one bouquet but many bouquets—I hope they will not hurt you—in token of our appreciation of the way in which you conducted the proceedings of this House."

12-30
p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1952), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be read a third time and passed.' "

The motion was carried.

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IV.—AMENDMENT TO RULES UNDER SECTION 40 (1) OF THE MADRAS ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI) ACT, 1948.

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ That the following draft amendment to the rules published with Revenue Department notification, dated the 21st December 1949, at pages 397–398 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 27th December 1949, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), be approved :—

AMENDMENT.

‘ In rule 2 of the said rules, for the words “ not being an estate ” the words “ not being an inam estate ” shall be substituted.’

“ Section 40 of the Zamindari Abolition Act lays down that the compensation payable to any person under the Act and the sums payable to any religious, educational or charitable institution under section 38 may be paid in such form and manner and at such time or times and in one or more instalments as may be prescribed by rules made by the Government. Section 40, sub-section (2), of the Act lays down that such rules shall be subject to the approval both of the State Legislative Assembly and of the State Legislative Council. Rules under section 40, sub-section (1), were issued in December 1949 with the approval of the Legislative Assembly, as the law then provided. Rule 2 of the rules under section 40 prescribes the instalments in which the compensation has to be paid in the case of estates not being estates which were held immediately before the notified date by a religious, educational or charitable institution. Rule 6 of the rules lays down the procedure to be followed in regard to the manner of annual payments under section 38 payable to religious, educational or charitable institutions owning inam estates as defined in section 2, sub-section (7), of the Act. Rule 2 as it stands at present does not provide for the method of payment of compensation in respect of zamin and under-tenure estates owned by a religious, educational or charitable institution. In the case of such estates, the method of payment is the same as in the case of other estates which do not come under section 38. It is therefore proposed to add the word ‘ inam ’ before the word ‘ estate ’ occurring for the second time in rule 2 of the said rules.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That the following draft amendment to the rules published with Revenue Department notification, dated the 21st December 1949, at pages 397–398 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 27th December 1949, which it

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is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), be approved :—

AMENDMENT.

‘ In rule 2 of the said rules, for the words “ not being an estate ” the words “ not being an inain estate ” shall be substituted.’ ”

The motion was carried.

V.—REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL.

* THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, this being the last occasion on which we will be meeting together, I wish to express our appreciation of the ability and impartiality with which you have discharged the duties of your high office and the judgment and firmness with which you have maintained the privileges and dignity of the House. In congratulating you on your unanimous election to this exalted position of the Chairmanship of this Council, we expressed our fervent hope that you will be absolutely unprejudiced and impartial in all your dealings here and that you will uphold its prestige. It gives me great pleasure to say that you have proved yourself more than worthy of the confidence we reposed in you. We are also thankful to you, Sir, for the courtesy, attention and affection you have uniformly shown to all of us alike.

“ This Council has set up a very good record under your leadership. We have met on 179 days, 196 Bills have been passed and 1,555 questions have been answered. We have dealt with many pieces of legislation affecting the social and economic structure of the State. Under your able guidance every hon. Member of this House, both Government and Opposition, has been given an opportunity to express his opinion on the floor of the House. You have spared no pains to secure a full debate on every subject that came up for discussion in the House. You have been, Sir, a true friend to everyone of us and you have earned the respect and the esteem of all sections of the House.

“ I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Deputy Chairman Sri Venkataswami Nayudu and the Leaders of the Opposition and place on record our deep appreciation of their co-operation and contribution to the very good record set up by this House.

“ I must also thank the members of the Press who have been mainly responsible for making the public understand the usefulness of our activities here.”

SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Sir, I wholeheartedly and sincerely associate myself with the very warm sentiments that have been expressed by the Hon. Leader of the House. When Sri Kala

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Venkata Rao was speaking about the help that he received from you in piloting the Zamindari Abolition Bill, I was reminded of the very great help that I received from you in piloting a very large number of Bills in this House. You were not sitting as an automaton. You were very intelligently and closely following the proceedings, perhaps more closely than many of the Members themselves. You were thoroughly following each clause and would not allow the Minister to proceed unless and until you understood the implications of it. Even if we omitted something, you were able to point it out to us. This was of very great help to all of us. You were impartial even to a fault. I do not think the Opposition can say that the Government had the better of it under your guidance. We are grateful to you. I do not want to say anything more.

"I was a Member occupying the Treasury Bench for about five years. The Members have been very kind to me. The debates in this House were of a high order. It was a pleasure and a treat to hear even the home-thrusts of Sri B. Narayanaswami Nayudu. Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao made the House very, very lively. But for him, the question hour in this House would have been very drab and uninteresting. The thoroughness of his study of the various subjects that came up before this House was often baffling to the Members on the Treasury Benches.

"We had different Oppositions. Perhaps there were as many changes in the Opposition as there were in the personnel of the Ministry. First there was the Muslim League Opposition, then there was the Opposition led by Dr. V. K. John and then the Opposition led by the present Leader of the Opposition. We cannot say that we have not been dealt with fairly by them. As Members sitting on the Treasury Bench, it is possible that we have not been able to give satisfaction to all. We might have committed mistakes. Unconsciously in the heat of the debate we might have trespassed on their sentiments and caused offence. Let me assure you that we have not consciously done any harm or caused any offence. If any words or actions of ours—though I am not a Member of the Treasury Bench now, I speak on behalf of all the Members of the Treasury Bench—have caused any wound or even the least scratch, I crave for forgiveness of Members. My appeal to all of you is : •

To our virtues be very kind,

To our faults more than a little blind."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, the time is now fully ripe for us to bid farewell to one another. I very much like to say that this Legislature during a period of between five and six years has had a very brilliant record of work and service. The Congress Party consists of many selfless persons. The Members on the Treasury Bench have been actuated by good motives. They might have failed in so many fields, but to err is human. In their overenthusiasm to serve the country and show an unprecedented record of work, they might have gone wrong. After all is said and done, they have done service to the country and laboured in the interests of the common man. We on the

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Opposition Benches have not worked like a pair of tongs. We have worked like a pair of scissors. We moved mostly against one another like the two blades of a scissors moving against each other. But our end and aim was one and the same, namely, the good of the State. About 200 measures of importance have been shaped on the anvil of this Legislature, and we had our own share in pruning and shearing those measures. Most of the Ministers were very kind and courteous to all of us, the Opposition Members. 12-45 p.m.

“Coming to you, Sir, you have really been a friend, philosopher and guide to us all from the beginning to the end. Your record of work is a monument that will endure for long. You were always brimming with wit and humour. You possess a very good legal acumen and a strong mental calibre. Your qualities of head, heart and spirit go without saying. Specially to us, Members of the Opposition, you have not only been kind but too kind. Under your Chairmanship we enjoyed all the rights and privileges to our hearts' content. It is a great pity that you were not returned in the recent elections. You know, Sir, that the electorate is a many-headed monster which is blind and deaf. King Demos is a funny king. After all, it is not you who had a defeat, but the electorate itself had its defeat in defeating you. But the causes of your defeat were, I know, entirely different to a large extent. It was more domestic than public. Before I close, I express my heart-felt gratitude to you for all the indulgence you have shown to me.”

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are happy we have been given this occasion to express our sentiments of affection and regard to you who have presided over the deliberations of this House with such distinction for the past six years. Apart from my relations with you as a Member of this House, our personal relations have been very cordial. I remember many an occasion when, as you could not take part in the discussion, occupying the exalted position you did, you wanted a particular point of view to be pressed and you were good enough to send for me and made me realise the importance of the matter from the public point of view and wished that I brought it to the notice of the House. I particularly remember, Sir, the case of the grain rents. I know the hardships imposed by the original clauses in the Rent Reduction Bill. My hon. Friend Mr. Kala Venkata Rao promised to rectify the defects, but he could not do it before he laid down his office. (Sri Kala Venkata Rao : ‘It has been rectified.’) You knew the hardships which the zamin ryots suffered, and I was merely an instrument in voicing the feelings that you entertained on that question. We are grateful to the Government that after all they were good enough to bring forward a measure to carry out the amendment and bring relief to a large number of tenants. I am told, Sir, lakhs of rupees have been saved to these ryots, the very ryots who voted against you. That is the tragedy of the situation, Sir. The ryots, for whose cause (though you could not directly take part in promoting their interests) you did much, have cast their votes against you. I can only say in the words of the

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Scripture, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do'. Personally speaking, to the Members of the Opposition, you have been very kind and accommodating. If the proceedings of the Council are examined it will perhaps be seen that I have spoken on more occasions than any other Member of this House. Often you have shown me an indulgence which no other Chairman would have permitted. I am very grateful to you, Sir, for affording me so many opportunities of trying to serve the public in this State.

"I would not have referred to the Members of the Treasury Bench but for the kind of reference made by my hon. Friend Mr. Madhava Menon. I wish he had been on the Treasury Bench till this House is dissolved. Unfortunately, constitutional issues involved in the defeat of certain Ministers compelled him to resign his office. However, we are very glad Mr. Madhava Menon has been able to come here to-day and be present in this House. We, the Members of the Opposition are greatly indebted to the Members of the Treasury Bench for the courtesy, kindness and consideration shown to us. Even when our criticisms were somewhat, may I say, wild, and when sometimes angry words passed between the Members of the Opposition and those on the Treasury Bench, we departed at the end of the day in good humour. Mr. Narayana-swami Nayudu's thrusts were gentle though they appeared to be harsh. His anxiety was that the Members of the Treasury Bench should see the other points of view besides their own point of view. Even he feels that so far as personal relations are concerned, our relations were very cordial.

"Sir, during the past one or two years the whole brunt of piloting Bills fell on the shoulders of Mr. Madhava Menon. Bill after Bill he had to pilot in this House and amendment after amendment I had to move in this House. The way he stood the strain was admirable, though he could not stand it long and fell ill. Thank God, he has recovered. It was very strenuous to stand on one's legs for six to eight hours a day and oppose every amendment pointing out to the Members of the House how the amendments moved by them were not either reasonable or consistent with the objects of the Bill under consideration. It was no easy task, Sir. I must say that he did it very well. Even though my amendments were defeated on almost all occasions, I felt that he had done his best to put forward arguments and convince the House that his point of view was correct.

"There are other hon. Members with whom my personal relations have been very cordial even outside this House, but they have all done very well in spite of what my hon. Friend Mr. Adityan said. Mr. Kala Venkata Rao pointed out that Mr. Adityan was indulging in praise of the Members of the Treasury Bench only a few months ago. I had occasion to refer to it when he crossed to the Opposition. We might not have agreed with all that the Treasury Benches have done. But we have no personal rancour. On the other hand our regard and affection for them have increased during the past five years. Even as Members of the Caretaker Government, I think my Hon. Friends have done very

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well indeed. The speeches of my Hon. Friend Mr. Shetty, as Finance Minister, delivered both in the other House and here are *par excellence* (Sri K. Madhava Menon: 'Hear, hear.' Speeches like those, only a Member of the Government in charge of Finance for a number of years could have delivered. Within a short time he has grasped the intricacies of the financial system prevailing in this State. Above all, he has been a legislator for, I think, the longest period which no Member either in this House or in the other House can claim to be. (Sri Kala Venkata Rao: 'There is Mr. Koti Reddi.') With his long experience as legislator—sometimes having been in the Opposition—Mr. Shetty knows how to tackle a problem when it arises. During these two months the Caretaker Government have done very well, whatever may be their position in the new Government. Whether they will remain as Members of the new Government or not, they can rest assured that when they lay down their offices, there will be no section of this House which will not regret the parting from them.

"I do not want to say anything about my leader, Sir. I will have no other occasion but this to thank him. Both Dr. John and Mr. Farookhi have been very kind and accommodating. We are grateful to them for their enthusiastic support in all that we did as Members of the Opposition. I hope, even if we have no opportunity to sit either in this House or in the other House, all of us, whether we are Members of the Legislature or not, will have occasion to work together outside the Legislature in fields where there is so much work to do and I also hope that the intimate association of ours during these five years will stand us in good stead in understanding one another and working together for the uplift of the common man." 1 p.m.

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is no exaggeration to say that this House during the past six years has set a pattern in several matters to the other Houses of Legislature in the country. The real reason for this is that the hon. Members of this House on both sides have gone about their business with a sincere love for the country and with a desire to serve it to the best of their ability. Rancour and hatred were not in the mind of anyone of us and though there have been occasions when there were hot exchanges and altercations between the Members of the House, they were done with the best of intentions and not in a spirit of hatred or animosity towards each other. In this respect, the Opposition, especially my Party—the Muslim League Party—has set an example to the other Legislatures in the country. It was remarked by an ex-Governor of this State that the Muslim League Opposition was not serving as a proper Opposition in the accepted sense of the term because in several matters it was supporting the Government. The President of the Muslim League told him that we as Muslims want to set an example in these matters to the Democracies of the world. Simply because we are sitting in the Opposition, we cannot and should not oppose every measure that is brought forward by the Government. If any measure brought forward by the Government is good for the country, we should give it our wholehearted support and see that it

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is not only passed but is implemented. That has been our policy. You can see that we have not opposed any measure or action of the Government simply for the sake of opposition but on the other hand, wherever possible and wherever necessary and wherever justice and the needs of the country demanded, we have given our wholehearted support to the Government. But in respect of matters and policies with which we are not in agreement, we are bound in justice to oppose the actions of the Government. Therefore, the Opposition, so far as my Party is concerned, has been a discriminating Opposition and I am very glad that our attitude has elicited the appreciation of the Chief Ministers and the Governors of the State. Both the Governors of the State, who have laid down their office have appreciated the co-operation and help rendered by the Muslim League Party to the Government and to themselves in carrying out the tasks of Government. We only desired that that kind of co-operation should be extended in the general elections also. I do not want to go into that matter in detail but I would like to make a few observations here. When negotiations started between the Muslim League President and the Congress leaders on the eve of the elections, we thought that there would be co-operation between the two great organizations during the elections; the Congress leaders who initiated those talks did it with great foresight, a shrewed grasp of the situation and a great insight into the future. But unfortunately owing to narrow-mindedness and prejudice, those talks did not fructify. If only those talks had fructified, the Congress Party would not have been in this debacle and there would have been co-operation between the two Parties for the lasting good of the country. I wish that that had taken place! An analysis of the results of the elections would show that if there has been co-operation between the two great organizations as there had been in the past on several vital occasions, the results would have been different.

"I also wish to associate myself, Sir, with the remarks that have been made with regard to your conduct of the proceedings of this House. You have not been blindly following forms and formalities, conventions and precedents of Parliamentary procedure. You are not a pedagogue or a pedant. You are not a stickler to forms and conventions. We have been a happy family with you as pater-familias and whenever you felt it necessary, you did not hesitate to intervene in the debate and to give a hint to a Member on the Treasury Bench or to give a suggestion to a Member on this side of the House or even to give a mild rebuke to any Member; conventions and formalities did not stand in the way. If any person well-versed in Parliamentary procedure peruses the official reports of the proceedings of our House he may sometimes even be surprised that there have not been many points of order raised and many rulings given. Persons who are sticken to Parliamentary conventions and procedure may be surprised; but if they had been present in this House, they would not evince so much surprise because we were going about our business in a different manner.

"You, Sir, as has been pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Suryanarayana Rao and the ex-Law Minister, have been also

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serving your constituency in your own way. Even sitting there as Chairman, whenever you found any intervention necessary, you did not refrain from doing so on the ground that it was not parliamentary. I cannot forget the memorable speech you made just after the passing of the Zamindari Abolition Act. People may say it was not parliamentary, but you wanted to set an example to other parliamentary democracies and you did it in your own way. So Sir, I must express my high sense of appreciation of the manner in which you conducted and regulated the proceedings of this House. I may also say that when you thought that the Government were not giving the information that was asked for, you subjected them to very many supplementary questions. You have been taking a critical view of the various discussions and we have been made to give of our best to the proceedings of the House.

“As has been pointed out by the Hon. the Leader of the House, the number of legislative measures passed in this House exceeded even the number of days of sitting. That was one defect from which the present House suffered. A number of legislative measures had been brought forward and we had been justly complaining of hasty legislation. When we moved amendments or when we made suggestions, the Treasury Benches showed their hands to the doors opposite and said, ‘The doors of the other House are closed. Therefore, it is not possible for us to accept the amendment.’ Very often we suffered from that state of affairs. Though you yourself, Sir, sometimes pleaded with the Government to accept our amendments because they were just, they did not accept them. The State has suffered much from such hasty legislation and I hope our successors will be able to remedy this defect.

“I wish you, Sir, a long lease of life of uninterrupted health, wealth and prosperity and continued service to the country and humanity as a whole. Our sincere and hearty thanks are due to our Deputy Secretary and his staff for the efficient way in which they have discharged their duties.

“I thank the Press also, Sir, for giving a faithful report of the proceedings of this House and thereby informing and instructing our electorate about what we have been doing here.

“I must also thank all the Ministers, present Ministers and former Ministers, as well as all the hon. Members here for the very cordinal relationship and co-operation that have been existing between us and I hope that the same personal relationship and courtesy will continue in future also.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, my duty to you compels me to make a few observations before we part. As the old Italian poet said : ‘The voyage which has been going on for the last five years has come to an end and we must thank God that the voyage is completed safely.’ All of us would join together in saying that this voyage has been a successful one and we thank the Almighty for it. In doing so, I must refer to the speech of the hon. Member Sri Adityan who was on the other side and has been sitting on this side for some time now. He said

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that this House had set high examples and ideals to be followed by other Legislatures and I think that we have really done so, but I wish to ask one thing of Sri Adityan. As Whip of the Party, did he not set up an ideal that they should boycott the speech of Sri Narayanaswami Nayudu? I hope that that high ideal will not be followed by the succeeding Governments. It is the Opposition that should boycott the Government and not the other way about.

“ There were two other observations made by the hon. Member Sri Adityan which were rather ominous and which were boldly placed before this House. One observation is this: ‘ The Government are now spending Rs. 7 crores on maintaining law and order, out of which Rs. 2 to 3 crores is for putting down one party. They will be obliged to spend another Rs. 2 crores if we do not form the Government.’ My temperament will not allow me to keep quiet. I only want to put two questions to him. The first thing is this. ‘ Are you going to defy the law in order to increase lawlessness in this country and thus increase the budget for maintaining law and order? ’ Is that a challenge thrown out by his Party? Is it a threat that they will rise in rebellion against the Government? Is it contended that they do not care for law and that they are not going to play their part for the successful administration of the State if they do not form the Government?

1-15
p.m.

“ One of the purposes and policies of that party seems to be, ‘ Come what may, we will go our own way by resorting to violence or non-violence, or whatever it is.’ If they pursue this policy, I am sure that the amount provided for maintaining law and order will not stand at Rs. 7 crores, but will go up to Rs. 15 or even Rs. 20 crores. Is that the thing that we want? It is very necessary that there should be a change in their policy. We cannot go on increasing the amount for maintaining law and order. The hon. Member also referred to an incident which occurred during the recent visit of the Central Food Minister to some of the gruel centres. He said that the Minister objected to the giving of gruel to an able-bodied labourer in a particular gruel centre. The hon. Member is also the editor of a newspaper. May I know what was reported in his paper? So far as I have seen the report in the Hindu, this is what was reported. An able-bodied labourer was also found in the gruel centre. The Minister pointed to that man and asked why such an able-bodied man should be there, when he could work. Do you know the reply given by that labourer? It is reported that he said that he was asked to work for only Rs. 1-8-0 and so he refused to work unless he was given Rs. 2. Is that the attitude that the labourers are to take? Does the hon. Member, who wishes to represent the labourers, want to encourage such an attitude of the labourer? Is this the attitude that should be taken by the labourers in such famine-affected areas? Is this what is called trade unionism? Are trade unions there only for getting more wages and doing less work? Then what is the meaning of such able-bodied persons going to gruel centres instead of doing some work? Naturally, the Central Food Minister wanted that such able-bodied persons must be given work and not given gruel in these centres which are mainly intended for those who are not

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able to do any work. True, there will be competitive wages. Nobody should hesitate to work especially when he is capable of doing work. Any Government that is interested in good governance cannot allow such things to happen. Is labour to be pampered or is labour to be disciplined? Anything that they do must be according to constitutional methods. Otherwise there will be only anarchy.

“ Sir, I would like to refer to some of the remarks made by the hon. Member Sri Suryanarayana Rao. He said that the non-gazetted officers must be given higher salary and all that. In this connexion, I wish to repeat what I have said on previous occasions. The Hon. Food Minister is not here now. When I think of him, I am reminded of Casabianca. He must be saved before the flames surround him and other persons. The officers of his department engaged in procurement have considerably harassed the poor and innocent people. I think about a crore or two crores of rupees are being spent on these non-gazetted officers who really are responsible for the procurement of foodgrains from the people and distribution among others. In my opinion, it is these people who are responsible for all the odium attached to the Food Department. I ask the Casabianca, what steps have been taken by the Food Department to see that the officers of his department did their work in a better manner much to the satisfaction of the poor people so that his department need not bear the odium. Surely, something ought to be done with regard to the procurement measures adopted by the Government. This question must be carefully examined by the Government. When I say that it is the non-gazetted officers who are responsible for the bad name earned by the Food Department, it is not as a recrimination. True, I agree that they are under-paid and deserve more. But they should also have some consideration for the poor people and should not harass them in season and out of season. That is only my point.

“ My Friend Sri Kala Venkata Rao has made certain remarks on which I wish to join issue with him. Fortunately or unfortunately, he is the architect of the Congress Party in Andhra Desa. He made certain remarks in reply to Sri Adityan's speech. Reference was also made to the formation of the future Government in this State. I would like to draw the attention of the future Government and even the present Government to the utmost and imperative need for forming a stable Government. They may know that love and infatuation are two different things. Love is between persons of young age but infatuation will come in when an old man marries a young girl. (Laughter.) Similarly, we find old parties and young parties in political life. When an old man marries a young girl, in spite of the fact that she is young, she wants to be mistress of the house. Such difficulties may arise in political life as well. Which is the right solution for this? My hon. Friend Sri Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar has on a previous occasion dealt with the whole matter and given certain suggestions also in regard to this matter. I am not very anxious about the formation of the Ministry here as I will be out of the picture. But I only want to express my wish that there should be a stable

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and reasonable Government and not revolution as suggested by some hon. Member. It is not a question of revolution or no revolution, but it is a question of maintenance of law and order, and avoidance of anarchy. These are some of the points which I wished to place before the House so that whoever may form the future Government may take the necessary steps to get the largest measure of co-operation from as many groups as possible and form a reasonable and stable Government.

"Sir, on this occasion, I am impelled to give vent to my feelings towards the Chair. The ex-Law Minister, Sri Madhava Menon, in the course of his speech said that you have been indulgent to the Opposition. Sir, it is not a question of indulgence. You have been the bastion of the privileges of this House. I know what it means. It is not a question of indulgence or partiality or any such thing. It is only a question of preserving the dignity of the House in the true moral sense. Sir, you have been the palladium of the privileges of the House. I can say in all sincerity that no better palladium can be secured for this House than our present Chairman. (Hear, hear.) But, I have to say this with a certain amount of sorrow. Now many hon. Members have spoken in praise of the Chairman. I know many occasions when bricks were thrown at him. Now what is the use of offering bouquets to him? Sir, I am compelled to refer to this with a feeling of tenderness. Let me conclude by saying that everybody should try to emulate whatever is good and whatever is dignified."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is our privilege and duty today to offer our homage to you for the great services that you rendered to this House. When we met here on the first day, we expressed the hope that you will discharge the duties of the Chair with honour, dignity and impartiality. To-day, we are here to express our appreciation of the manner in which you have conducted the proceedings of the House. It was said on more than one occasion by more than one Member that you resemble a precious jewel in the Chair you occupy. Sri Narayanaswami Naidu was right when he said that no person can occupy this Chair with greater dignity, honour and sense of responsibility, than yourself. The ex-Law Minister Sri Madhava Menon was also right when he said that you were following the proceedings of this House more keenly and with greater interest and knowledge than even the hon. Members of the House. Many a Bill has been piloted in this House, the implications of which many of us did not understand. All of us know that you have taken a great interest. We also realize how on many an occasion, you were able to guide rightly even the very persons who piloted those measures. Let me say that you can occupy the Chair of any Legislature with dignity and honour. Sir, your defeat has come as a surprise to everyone. When I saw the news about your defeat in the newspapers, I was reminded of a Hindustani couplet which runs as follows:—

یہ نہ سمجھو کہ کوئی انجام ہے میرا ہستی
اسلئے ڈوب رہا ہوں کہ ابھرنا ہے مجھے *

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[Janab Abdul Latif Farookhi]

It means, 'Let not people think that I have fallen. I have dived deep in order that I may rise high.' Providence has perhaps something greater in store for you. So, this defeat may pave the way for your future greatness. Sir, on behalf of the Opposition, I must say that you have always been kind and courteous. You have always been fair, and much more than that, you have been extremely courteous. You avoided many a difficult situation with your good humour. But for you, this House perhaps would not have been the happy family that it has been throughout these five or six years.

"To the members of the Treasury Benches, I have to say a word. We have been very great critics and have criticised the various measures brought forward by the Government from time to time. We have been doing that with a feeling of goodwill as we thought that no Government can function without criticism. Whoever may take up office either now or in future, there is bound to be criticism. If the members occupying the Treasury Benches now were to occupy the Opposition Benches in future they will also criticise the measures brought forward by the Government of that day. Whatever it is, I agree with the ex-Revenue Minister Sri Kala Venkata Rao, that the Government served the people to a substantial extent. I have myself been a severe critic, but I also realized the handicaps and limitations of the Government. There are limitations for any Government and any Minister which cannot be got over. In spite of criticisms which are bound to be there, the Minister has to get on with his work. I feel that the Congress Government has really done some little service in the different spheres of life. I am sure no other Government would have done equally well or as much as they have done especially in the present difficult circumstances. We had to face a very difficult situation; particularly after partition of this country, the situation has changed. Independence was ushered in at a time when people did not expect it. So they had to work against very heavy odds. I take this opportunity to pay my humble compliments to the Hon. Ministers.

"Sir, our thanks are due to the ex-Deputy Chairman who in your absence has been as courteous to us as you have been and as a matter of fact he followed in your footsteps. Regarding the hon. Members of this House, I wish to say a few words. My hon. Friend, Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao, was really an asset to this House. His defeat is a loss to the new Legislature. Sri Narayanaswami Naidu has always been delivering very good and humorous speeches. His speeches also used to contain a fund of information. My thanks are also due to the Secretaris and to the staff of the Legislature and to others who have worked here. I only wish and pray God may give you long life. I also hope that with the abundant blessings that He will bestow on you you will perhaps see a day when you will feel that this defeat of yours was really a blessing in disguise and you will be elevated to positions of great honour and prestige."

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* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry I forgot to express my appreciation of the Deputy Chairman and now I take this opportunity to pay my need of tribute to him. Our Deputy Chairman—rather ex-Deputy Chairman—has been always amiable, cheerful and smiling. I left the House for the mosque for offering Jumma prayers and suddenly thought about him and came back. I thought I would be failing in my duty if I did not pay my tribute to him. Sir, on the occasions when the Deputy Chairman was in the Chair he was always cheerful, generous and considerate to the Members. He never used harsh words; I think he would not have used any harsh word to any one. I hope that with his genial temperment and character he will be able to lead his party very well in future. At a time when Muslims of our country were suffering from a great deal of suspicion, when clouds of suspicion and mistrust were hovering over us, he was able to maintain his balance of mind and was absolutely free from any suspicion or prejudice and this itself is enough for us to express our high sense of appreciation of the way in which he conducted himself with all sections of the House."

* SRI M. NARAYANA MENON :—" Mr. Chairman. Sir, this is our parting day. On an occasion like this, we assess our feelings and we gladly give expression to them. As regards the Members of the Council, I can say that I will never forget them. All of them have been kind to me and they have always behaved like brothers to me."

" As regards the Members of the Treasury Bench, without any exception they have always been good, affable, kind and considerate. So, they also will never be forgotten."

" As for the Deputy Chairman and others connected with the Council they have been quite good to us and they also will not be forgotten."

" Sir, the Members of the House have said many good things about you. You deserve all of them and you deserve much more than what they have said. Let me recall that I had certain personal contacts with you on some occasions and I felt that your culture was in every way above the normal and your fairness and impartiality here are well known. Your endeavour to preserve the dignity of the House and its prestige and power will always be remembered. You will always have our regard, respect and gratitude. May God's blessings be always with you. I say only so much because it is unnecessary to say more. I have felt what I said and what I said was only what I have felt. There is no exaggeration. God will bless you."

* SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—" అధ్యక్షా, గత ఆరు సవత్సరముల కాలంలో కాంగ్రెస్ మంత్రులనువారు, కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీకి చెందిన శాసన సభ్యులైన మనమందరము వి విధంగా మన విధును నిర్వహించా మా సింహాచారకం చేసుకునే తరుణమిది. మా అందరి విషయంలోను కొద్దో గొప్పో లోపాలున్నాయో డబ్బో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహం లేదు. కాని మీపట్ల, ఉపాధ్యక్షులపట్ల ఎవరు ఎట్టి

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నిందను మూపలేరు. ఈ ఆరేండ్ల కాలంలో మీరు ఈ సభాకార్య కలాపాలను నిర్వహించడంలో చూపిన ప్రతిభ పూర్వపు గౌరవ సభ్యుల పొగడ్డలనందిస్తాను. వారి ఆధిప్తాయములతో నేను కూడా వికీరవిస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వ పక్ష సభ్యులు, ప్రతి పక్షములలోనివారు అనే విషయాల చూపకుండా నిష్పక్షపాత బుద్ధితో మీరు ఉపాధ్యక్షులు ఈ సభా నిర్వహణలో చూపిన చాకచక్యమును హర్షిస్తూ నేనుకూడా మిమ్ముల నిరువురను హృదయపూర్వకముగా అభినందిస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలోనే కాకుండా మిమ్ములను ప్రత్యేకంగా అభినందించవలసిన బాధ్యత నాయుండున్నదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. నేను కొద్దికాల కాలంలో ఉపన్యాసమిచ్చే అవకాశముపడినవాణ్ణి కాదు. ఇటువంటి నాకు మీరు గంటలకొలది వ్యవధానం గంటకొట్టకుండా అనేక సందర్భాలలో ఇచ్చినందుకు మీకు మరల నా ధన్యవాదాలనర్పిస్తున్నాను.

“ఈ ఆరేండ్ల పరిపాలనలో లోపాలు లేవని చెప్పే సాహసము నాకు లేదు. అయితే ఈ లోపాలన్నిటికీ ఒక్క కాంగ్రెసు మంత్రివర్గమువారు మాత్రమే బాధ్యులు కాదు. కాంగ్రెస్ వారు ఇతర వ్యతిరేక పక్షాలవారు ఈ లోటుపాట్లకు సమీక్ష భాగస్వాములేనని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ సాధారణ ఎన్నికల ఫలితాలను గమనించి చూచినట్లయితే మన చేతలఫలితం దానిలో కనిపిస్తుంది. అనేక మంది మంత్రులు ఫలితాలు ఈ విధంగా ఉంటాయని ఊహించి ఉండరు. కాని వ్యతిరేక శక్తులకు రానురాను ప్రాబల్యము పెద్దమనాండని ఈనాడైనా వారు గుర్తిస్తారని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను. మంత్రివర్గంలోని చాలామంది ఈ ఎన్నికలలో అపజయం పొందారనే విషయం చూస్తే ‘రాజ్యాంగ సరికం భయం’ అనే సామెత నాకు జ్ఞప్తికి వస్తుంది. ఈ సామెత ఒక ఆధ్యక్షులకు, ఉపాధ్యక్షులకు వర్తించదు. ఈ విషయాల పరిస్థితులకు కాంగ్రెస్ మంత్రివర్గం వారితోపాటు వారి విధానాలకు ప్రోద్బలమిస్తూ వచ్చిన కారణంచేత నేనుకూడా అంతో ఇంతో బాధ్యుడనేనని ఒప్పుకుంటున్నాను. కాని ఒక విషయాన్ని మాత్రం మనం విస్మరించకూడదు. మన మంత్రివర్గంవారు, మనకూడా అనేక సందర్భాలలో ప్రబాధిప్రాయాన్ని గుర్తించక మన స్వకీయాధిప్రాయాలకు ముఠా రాజకీయాలకు ఎక్కువ ప్రాముఖ్యమిచ్చామనేదే ఈ విషయం. కొంతమంది మంత్రులు ఈ విధంగా ప్రవర్తించినందువల్లనే ఎన్నికలలో కాంగ్రెస్ కు, మా ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలలో ఇంత అపజయం సంభవించినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ ఆరేండ్ల ప్రభుత్వంలో కొందరు మంత్రుల నడవడికలు, విధానాలు సింహావలోకనం చేసుకుంటే ఈనాడు పొందిన ఫలితాలవల్ల వారి స్థితి “ఉద్యోగం తమనందు చూడవలెరా ఆ ఆయన సాధాగ్యముల” అన్నట్లుగా ఉన్నది. ఈ ఎన్నికలలో సంభవించిన అపజయాలకు బాధ్యత వారిదే, వారిలో వారిని వారి ఆసుపరుణ్ణి కనుక అబాధ్యత నావైకూడా కొంత ఉన్నదని అంగీకరిస్తున్నాను. ఎవరు చేసుకొన్నది వాళ్లు ఆనుభవించి తీరుతారు. ఇది మా కట్టయధార్థమని ఇప్పుడు రుజువయింది. ఆశ్చర్యకరమైన విషయమేమిటంటే ఎన్నికలలో నా మిత్రుడు కళా వెంకట్రావుకు కలిగిన అపజయము. దీనిని మేమెవ్వరూ ఎన్నడూ ఊహించుకోలేక పోయినాము. ఆయన చతురుడు, శత్రువులనైనా, మిత్రులనైనా ఒకేవిధమైన చిరునవ్వుతో, తేనెపలుకులతో ఆలింగనం చేసుకొని అభిమానాన్ని పొందగల రాజనీతుజ్ఞుడు. ఆయన శత్రుత్వంతో ఆలింగనం చేసుకుంటున్నాడా, మిత్రత్వంతో కాగలిగిండుకుంటున్నాడా అనే విషయం బాధపరచుకోవడం కష్టం. ఎవ్వరిని నొప్పించకుండా తన ఆధిపత్యం ఇతరులకు తెలుపుడు చేయకుండా తన పనులను నిర్వహించుకోగల లోతుమనిషి, దక్షుడు కూడాను. ఇటువంటి గుణధర్మస్పర్శుడు ఎన్నికలలో, తన స్వంత నిరూపక వర్గంలో విజయం సాధించలేకపోవడం చూకందరకూ చాలా విస్మయాన్ని కలిగించింది. ఈ వార్త

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విని నా చెవులను నేను నమ్ములేకపోయినాను. రేడియోలో ఈ వార్త వినిపించగానే రేడియోలో వాడు తప్పుగా చెబివాడా, నా చెవులు విన్నది సరిగావున్నదా, ఇది యదార్థమా, స్వప్నమా అనే సందేహం నాకు కలిగింది. పేపర్లలో ఈ వార్త చూచి, ఒకవేళ కంపోజిటర్ తప్పుగా, ఒకటి పేరుకు మారుగా వెంకట్రావు పేరు ఓడిపోయినట్లు కూర్చాడా అనే ఆనుమానం కలిగింది. ఈ అపజయం కాంగ్రెస్ వాడులను ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆంధ్రదేశంలో కలవరపెట్టింది. నాయకులు అనుకొనేవారికి ఎన్నికలలో సంభవించిన ఓటములపల్ల మనము గ్రహించవలసిన విషయం ఒక్కటైవచ్చింది. ఈ ఆరేండ్ల పరిపాలన కాలంలో మన మంత్రులు, కాంగ్రెస్ నాయకులు, ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని అంతగా గుర్తించలేదనే చెప్పాలి. ప్రజలతో సన్నిహిత సంబంధము తెచ్చుకున్నాము. రాసురాసు ప్రజలకు దూరమౌవచ్చాము. ఈ విషయాన్ని టిసి అనేక సర్కారులకుగా బజెట్ ప్రసంగాలలో మీ ఎదుట ఈ సభలో మంత్రి వత్సలకు తెలిపేయన్నాను. మిత్రుడు శ్రీ కళా వెంకట్రావుగారివలెనే మాజీ న్యాయ శాఖాధ్యక్షులు శ్రీ మాధవ మీనకగారు కూడా ఎన్నికలలో అపజయం పొందారు. శ్రీ మాధవ మీనకగారు చాలా సమర్థులు. ఉభయ శాసన సభలలోను వారు శాసన నిర్మాణసందర్భంలో ఎంత ప్రతిభ చూపుతూ ఉండేవారో మన కెవరికీ తెలియనటువంటి విషయం కాదు.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“మామూలు ధోరణిలోనే మాట్లాడుతున్నారు. మీరు మాట్లాడిన తర్వాత మంత్రిగారు, నేను కూడా మాట్లాడాతి. వీలైతే రెండు గంటలకు పూర్వమే సభను సమాప్తం చేద్దామనే ఆందర, అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాము. తొందరగా ముగింపవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను.”

* SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—“తొందరగానే రెండు మాటలు చెప్పి ముగిస్తాను. శ్రీ మాధవ మీనకగారిని గుంచి ప్రసంగిస్తున్నాను. వారు కార్యదక్షతగలవారని మనవిచేశాను. జమీందారీ రద్దుశాసనం, మలవారు కాలు అమరకం శాసనంచేసిన సందర్భంలో వారు చూపిన ప్రతిభ మన ఆందరి మన్ననలను పొందింది. ఈ భాసంస్కరణ శాసనాలు చేసే సందర్భంలో మాజీఅధ్యక్షులు శ్రీ వెంకట్రావుగారు, శ్రీ మాధవ మీనకగారు చూపిన శక్తి సామర్థ్యాలు, ఇతరుల అభిప్రాయాలకు, సవరణలను తావివ్వకపోవడం నాకు ఇంకా బాగా జ్ఞాపకమున్నాయి. ఇంత చాకచక్యంతో తొందరు మంత్రులు తమ విధులను నిర్వహించినప్పటికీ వారికి ఈ ఎన్నికలలో ఓటమి సంభవించినదంటే అది చాలా ఆశ్చర్యకరమైనటువంటి విషయం. శ్రీ మాధవ మీనకగారు కూడా కాంగ్రెస్ పరిపాలనలో ప్రజలకు సంతృప్తి కలుగలేదని, ప్రజలలో నానాటికి ఆశాంతి ప్రభులతోందని, ప్రజలనుండి కాంగ్రెసు వాదులు దూరమై నారని, ఆహార సరఫరా విషయంలోనూ, మధ్యపాన విషయంలోనూ ఎన్నో అక్రమాలు జరుగుతున్నాయని చెప్పారు. వారు ఈనాడైనా ఈ యవాగ్ధి విషయాలు గుర్తించినందుకు మనసందరము సంతోషించవలసిన విషయం. వీమైలే నేమి పాపం! మా మిత్రులిద్దరు మంత్రులు మాజీలైపోయారు. మహాత్ముని ఉరదేశాలను మనం విస్మరించడంవలననే ఇలాడు ఫలితాలు ఈ రూపంగా ప్రత్యక్షమైనాయి. అనేక లోపాలు ఉండడంవలననే కాంగ్రెస్ వారికి ఖచ్చితమైన మెజారిటీ రాలేదు. ఈ సందర్భంలో ‘ఒక్క భంగులు వివే: భిక్ష సంపాతకుల్’ అనే భర్తృహం సుభాషితాలు జ్ఞాపకం వస్తున్నాయి.

“ఈ ఎన్నికలలో నేను పోటీ చేయలేదు. అయినప్పటికీ పోటీ చేసి ఓడిన వారికి నాబోటివారికి వ్యత్యాసమున్నదని నేను చెప్పడం లేదు. ఎన్నికలలో పోటీ

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చేయక బయట ఉన్నా కాంగ్రెస్ వామలందరి పట్ల ఈ ఎన్నిక ఫలితాలు ఆశనిపాతం లా ఉన్నాయి ఓడిన వారందరితోపాటు నాకు కూడా సంతోషముంది సంతోషించిన దని అంగీకరిస్తున్నాను. విదో సలుగురితోపాటు నారాయణ్ ఆని అనుకోదాము. ఇప్పుటికైనా నాయకులమని అనుకునే మిత్రులు మురారీ శాస్త్రి వదలిపెట్టాలి. తను వారినే ఆధ్వర్యంగా ఏర్పాటుచే దీక్ష మనాలి. కాంగ్రెస్ వామలూ వెనుక ఉండే త్యాగనిరతి, సేవాస్క్తి లోపించడంవల్లనే కాంగ్రెస్ సంస్థ ఈ రాష్ట్రంలో నశ్వలపాలవుతోంది. మనం చేసిన మహా పాపాలు మరల కట్టి తుడుపుకు మార్పు. చెట్టు చెడిపోయే కాలానికి కుక్కమూలి పించెలు పుట్టినట్లే అవుతుంది మనకి. 'భ్రష్టస్య కావాగతిః'."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"ఇంకా మంత్రీగారు, నేనకూడా చూట్లాడాలి. త్వరగా ముగించండి."

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU:—"ఇకనైనా ప్రజాక్షేమాన్నే దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకుని, స్వల్ప సౌజనాలకు, వర్తన సౌజనాలకు పాటుపడకపోయినట్లయితే కాంగ్రెస్ సంస్థ మన రాష్ట్రంలో పునరుద్ధింపడం వెనుకంటుండటానికి ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహం లేదు. దేశం సర్వతోముఖాభివృద్ధి చెందుతుంది. ఏ ఇతర వార్త ప్రభుత్వం వచ్చినా, లేక కాంగ్రెస్ వారి తిరిగి అధికారంలోవున్నా ఈ విషయాలను గమనించవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ సభానిర్వహణలో మీరు, ఉపాధ్యక్షులు చూపిన దక్షతకు మిమ్మి రువురను మరల హృదయపూర్వకంగా ఆభినందిస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, the life of this Legislature has been unique. The last six years have seen the fruition of things this country had been dreaming of and fighting for. We had during this period that memorable day—15th August 1947. It was a unique privilege of this House—your privilege and the privilege of the Members of this House—to have seen the dawn of Independence during your period of Chairmanship and our period of office. This Legislature had again the privilege of being in existence when the country was declared a Republic. That is why I say your period of office and the period of office of the legislators have been unique in the annals of this country. Whatever be the fortunes in the elections, one great thing will always be remembered or can be remembered. It is that this Legislature has had the privilege of playing its own part in the shaping of the destinies of this country during those momentous periods and also it has had the proud privilege of seeing the ushering in of and functioning under a Sovereign Republic.

"Certain comments were made by hon. Members regarding the election results, in respect of your seat and others. But my own feeling is that the Legislature is the poorer for losing your services. About the way in which you conducted the business of your high office, both Members on this side and on the other side have given unequivocal expression. Anything I may add now would be superfluous. I can only say that the Legislature will be the poorer without your guidance.

"Sir, during these last few minutes, certain statements were made about parties and about the Government. The leader of the Muslim League is not here. It was said that if only the Congress

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had been wise enough, if it had made alliance with the Muslim League, and taken his Party's help, the fortunes of the Congress Party would have been different. I do not know what made him claim this credit for himself and his Party. I do not want to comment upon it. My own feeling is that we are all nearer the event, and blinded by certain prejudices to judge correctly the achievements and the working of the Government and this Legislature during the past six years. I am sure any one who can look at this period with a dispassionate eye and without prejudice, will certainly not withhold the great tribute for the way in which this House and the other House maintained the high traditions.

"It has been your privilege, Sir, during this momentous period to guide, advise and control this House. I join other friends in wishing you the best of luck. I am sure wherever you are, your services will be available for the service of the country. There are large spheres for those who want to work. The fact that one is not a member of a Legislature or does not hold a particular office does not mean that there is no possibility or scope for work. I am sure in this vast country where we need a lot of people to do good work there is scope for people who have got capacity. I am sure your ability and selfless service will be available for the progress of the country in some other place and, as I said it is the Legislature that is the poorer for not having your services. I once again join other Members of this House in paying a tribute to your work as the Chairman of this House. I take this opportunity to pay my due meed of homage to my friend Sri Venkataswamy Naidu who often assisted you as Deputy Chairman."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"Hon'ble the Leader of the House, Leader of the Opposition and hon. Members. It is no exaggeration or mere conventional formality if I say I am unable to adequately express what all I feel on this occasion and suitably thank you for all the good things you have said about me now and on several occasions. It is just natural that one would like to be praised and more so, when the praise is undeserved; it won't be human otherwise, but when it comes coupled with a sense of parting for good, the predominating feeling is one of sadness. It is now nearly six years since we met together. This period will always be treasured in the history of our Motherland as the most momentous. It was during this period that our country attained its freedom and a Constitution for the good government of the country was framed by its chosen representatives. It must therefore be a matter of justifiable pride for this august House that it had the good fortune of guiding the destinies of this country during the period and functioning as the first of its kind under the Constitution. It must therefore be gratifying to each one of us here that he had a part to play, however insignificant it might have been, in this House. You will therefore pardon me if I feel a glow of pleasure and thankfulness, at the thought that you considered me fit to guide the deliberations of the House. I am not so vain as to think that I came up to the required standard and satisfied all expectations, but I would consider myself amply rewarded if I

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deserved even a fraction of your approbation. My endeavour has always been not to wield authority or to force my decision, but to carry the House with me with goodwill and willing co-operation. The House consisting as it does of men of great learning, experience and culture, my task has been extremely easy. I had all and even more of the goodwill and co-operation needed. Both sides of the House vied with each other in upholding the dignity of the House. The level of the debate was always high. I cannot re-call even a single incident which tended to disturb the equanimity nor one unparliamentary word to lower the dignity of this House. We always functioned as a happy family, each efficiently and diligently performing the part assigned to him. I must particularly mention the lady Members who, in addition to the valuable contribution made by them towards the debates, lent colour and charm to the House. One was a redoubtable Champion of the Home and the other of social service among women and children. The Opposition has always played its part with courage and conviction in spite of great odds. There were mighty minds in its ranks and their contribution to the debates is a thing that any one can be proud of. They were always fearless in their attack, almost generous in support whenever needed and always ready to obey the Chair. Given such ideal conditions, it is easy indeed to preside, and if therefore our work went on smoothly and efficiently all the credit and glory is yours.

“ Both before and after the Constitution we have been working under a written Constitution. It has therefore been my endeavour always to regulate our procedure according to law, interpret it whenever necessary according to my own lights and not feel compelled to blindly follow conventions elsewhere. Wherever there was any lacuna, ambiguity or uncertainty, it was only then that I sought the help of the procedure of other countries generally and not of any one country in particular. I feel it is up to us to build up our own conventions and I hope that that effort of mine has met with your approval.

“ Coming to the record of work turned out, it is quite imposing. The composition of the Government had to change thrice and each in its turn had contributed various measures calculated to benefit the country. The various Members of the Cabinet were tried workers in the cause of the country and whatever their acts of omission or commission, the good of their Motherland was their guiding principle. They have given of their best in the service of the country. Of all the measures which this House helped to pass, I consider the Zamindari legislation as the most outstanding. It was revolutionary in character and calculated to usher in the long-looked-for liberation and economic freedom to the toiling Zamindari tenants. This would not have been possible before freedom and the first act of the Government after liberation was to redeem the pledges given to these struggling millions. A question was raised the other day, how it was, that in spite of this legislation, Congress suffered such reverses. Speaking for my own district, it has done very well indeed. In fact, its record is the best in the whole State.

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It has returned seven Congressmen out of 12 to the Assembly and all the two to the Parliament. The Congress candidates in all the Zamindari areas except my constituency have succeeded. I thank the hon. Members for the sympathy expressed on my behalf. In my case, one has to blame 17th Century feudal loyalty for the result. I could have escaped this result if I wanted, by sticking to this House. But when the great organisation to which I belong wanted me to face the electorate for the Assembly I felt it my duty to do so. I am not concerned with the result. I have always believed in the saying: 'All that happens is for the good'. So I am not downhearted and I am ready and willing to serve in any capacity which my country may employ me in. While on this, I may say a few words on the effects of this legislation. Though it is nearly four years since the passing of this legislation, we are still unable to say when we will see the completion of the results contemplated by these Acts. It has not been possible for the Government to take over all the estates and even in those taken over, survey and settlement have yet to be done and all other arrangements to be completed. First of all, there is a great deal of delay in paying the compensation, resulting in a great deal of hardship to small proprietors mostly. I do not want to say anything about the merits and demerits of paying compensation, but since payment has been rightly decided upon, the sooner it is paid and the zamindaris liquidated, survey and settlement effected and direct engagements entered into with the ryots the better for all concerned. This delay and uncertainty is doing nobody any good, least of all to the tenants whose prosperity is the main consideration. Then again, there are many cases where the landholders are told, they are not entitled to any compensation though all their property which formed their main source of living is taken away. This is an undreamt of result of this legislation, I am sure. The sooner this is remedied the better.

"A word now about the composition of this House. On various occasions, I have noticed a sense of frustration coming over the members of this House especially those on the Opposition benches. Complaints were heard that this House, instead of being one of review or correction, was only saying ditto to what passed in the other House and as such its usefulness was liable to be questioned. It is no doubt true. There were occasions when I myself felt that the suggestions or amendments moved by the Opposition deserved consideration at the hands of the Government, but for some reason or other they could not accept them. But I expect the conditions in the new House to come will be entirely different. According to the composition of the House laid down in the Constitution, the Government of the day, even though it can command an overall majority in the other House, may not command a comfortable majority in this House. The position then will be still more difficult. It will tax the Government all its energies to carry this House with it. It may be said that the Government of the day can always ignore the decision of this House since it is the view of the other House that will ultimately prevail. But no Government worth its salt

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will contemplate with equanimity defeat after defeat in this House and always depend upon the other House to come to its rescue. It would like always to carry both the Houses with it and I therefore predict a life of usefulness to the new House. Many men of distinction, learning and wisdom are likely to sit in the new House, and I expect it will be possible for them to function conscientiously as a House of review and correction. I wish them God-speed in their work.

"It is with very great pleasure that I now pay my tribute to the Deputy Chairman for all the valuable help and guidance I received at his hands. He was always ready at hand and with unassuming manners and quiet efficiency he was of immense help to me in the discharge of my duties. I congratulate him heartily on his success in the election and I hope and trust he will be called upon to play a more effective and useful part in the future governance of the country. I heartily thank all the panel of Chairman as well and especially those who came to my rescue whenever I needed their support.

"The Press is no doubt a potent factor in any country. It can make or mar people. Wise men do not therefore rub them on the wrong side and would like to keep them in good humour. Still they may believe me when I say I have all praise for them. They were sitting practically inside the House and they contributed a great deal to uphold the dignity of the House. Their reporting was faithful and full and left nothing to be desired.

"Lastly, but in all sincerity, I pay my tribute to the Council Secretary and the band of officials under him who have done their duty well. Duty well done is its own reward. They never grudged to work late or long if necessary and I wish them well and better prospects in future.

"Thank you, goodbye, God be with you. *Jai Hind.*

"I adjourn the House *sine die.*"

The House then adjourned *sine die.*

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 110 asked by Sri B. Bhima Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, page 249 supra.]

The report of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee contain eleven Chapters.

Chapters I to IV deal with the pattern of agrarian economy, rights in land, co-operative farming and machinery of land management and *Chapter VI* deals with agricultural labour. The Land Revenue Reforms Committee which was constituted by this Government in May 1950 had been asked to take into consideration Chapters I to IV and VI of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee's report while making its recommendations. These Chapters were accordingly considered by the Land Revenue Reforms Committee and the recommendations made by that Committee are being examined by the Government.

Chapter V deals with agricultural indebtedness, finance and marketing. As regards the adjustment of the debts of agriculturists, it has been decided that the reliefs provided for under the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1938 and the Madras Debt Conciliation Act, 1936, are more than sufficient and that no compulsory adjustment of debts on the lines recommended by the Committee is called for. As regards compulsory registration and control of money-lenders, the question of undertaking suitable legislation to regulate and control the business of money-lenders in this State is under the consideration of the Government. The recommendation of the Committee regarding mortgages is also being examined by the Government. The report of the Director of Agriculture on the recommendations of the Committee relating to agricultural finance and marketing has been received.

The recommendation relating to 'Agricultural Marketing', has been examined. Regulated markets have already been established in this State under the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933 in ten districts in respect of one or more of the following commodities, namely, tobacco, cotton, groundnut, coconut and its by-products and arecanut. As regards dissemination of marketing news, apart from the market committees publishing daily market quotations, the Government have arranged to publish a fortnightly price list of over 50 commodities in the Official Gazette, through the Economic Adviser. Prices of commodities are also broadcast over the All-India Radio. Regarding standardization of weights and measures, the Government hope that the Madras Weights and Measures Act, 1948 will do away with the complaint of absence of standardized weights and measures. The Government have also recently passed the Madras Warehouse Act, 1951, which provides for the issue of negotiable

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warehouse receipts through licensed warehousemen who should construct warehouses according to approved plans and provide for safe storage.

Chapter VII deals with the stabilization of agricultural prices and crop insurance. The recommendation of the Committee regarding the stabilization of agricultural prices is being examined by the Government.

As regards crop insurance, the Government have decided to take necessary action after the State experiences at least two normal seasons. Government of India have been requested to state whether they have since formulated any proposal to undertake central legislation providing for crop and cattle insurance, and if so, to indicate the lines on which it is proposed to be done. Further action will be taken on receipt of their reply.

Chapter VIII deals with agricultural improvements and Animal Husbandry. The recommendations contained in this Chapter are being examined by the Government.

Chapter IX deals with agro-industries. The recommendations contained in this Chapter are closely akin to the objectives of the State Cottage Industries Board functioning in this State. The Government have already sanctioned a scheme for village industries, which provides for the free distribution of labour-saving tools and implements to the deserving village artisans in the areas selected for Rural Reconstruction work. Provision has also been made for the supply to the villagers at their own places of raw materials at cost price through co-operative agencies and for this purpose an advance of Rs. 12 lakhs has been sanctioned.

The existing village industries scheme and the scheme of co-operative agencies do not contemplate giving assistance for marketing the products of cottage and village industries. If the responsibility of marketing is to be undertaken by co-operative societies, they will have to be converted into special societies intended for only cottage industries. This aspect of the question has been examined and it has been decided that the existing arrangement for the distribution of raw materials through co-operative agencies be allowed to continue, the products of cottage industries being marketed by these societies on an agency basis as provided for in their bye-laws.

Chapter X deals with rural welfare. The Government decided that no separate action was necessary on the recommendations contained in this Chapter as they were already followed in practice in this State or were under consideration separately.

As regards *Chapter XI* dealing with Agricultural Statistics, the Government have approved the proposal to have Statistical Officers at district levels to spot-check the data with a view to improve the reliability of agricultural statistics. It is proposed to try the scheme in the first instance in five districts treating it as a Part II Scheme for the year 1952-53.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 111 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, page 250 supra.]

Note on Krishna-Pennar Project.

The Krishna-Pennar Project as now planned consists of two dams, one on the Krishna river at Siddeswaram and the other on Pennar river at Someswaram forming reservoirs with a capacity of 313 T.M.Cft. on Krishna and 276 T.M.Cft. on the Pennar or in all about 589 T.M.Cft. or 13.5 M.Ac.Ft. about six times the size of the Mettur Reservoir. The two lakes formed by these dams will be linked up by the Krishna-Pennar Canal cut through the dividing ridge between the two rivers and the cutting is called Mittakondla cutting. At the downstream end of this cut, which is about 100 ft. deep at the deepest point, the waters of the Krishna will be let into the Kunderu River through its tributaries and flow for a distance of about 118 miles before they fall into the Pennar river. Power will be developed at both the dams, about 250,000 K.W. firm and seasonal.

2. The two reservoirs will irrigate between them 4.2 million acres of lands lying in Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor, Chingleput and South Arcot districts, of which about 3 million acres will be first crop. The irrigation of first crop area will be served by the following canals: Krishna-Pennar West and East Canals taking off from the Krishna-Pennar Canal downstream of the Mittakondla cut and will be supplied from the Krishna reservoir. Krishna-Pennar North Canal, and Kavali Canal lying to the north of the Pennar river and the Pennar South Canal, Madras Canal and the Kanupur Canal lying to the south of it will be supplied from the Pennar reservoir. The Pennar South Canal, of which Madras Canal is a branch and Pennar North Canal, will take off above a new barrage to be built downstream of Pennar dam and the Kanupur and Kavali Canals will take off above the existing Sangam anicut.

3. The total cost of the full plan is Rs. 148.5 crores with an additional Rs. 9 crores for the cost of power plant. As the full plan will take many years to execute and involves large outlay, it is proposed to split the plan into two stages, the first stage aiming at the irrigation of 2 million acres for a capital outlay of Rs. 60 crores on the irrigation side and about Rs. 9 crores on the power side at the dams. In this stage plan the two dams will be built to their full dimensions but only three canals will be dug, namely, the Kavali Canal, Kanupur Canal and the Madras Canal. The two million acres to be irrigated will consist of second crop in the existing Krishna delta under the Bezwada Anicut and in the existing Nellore and Sangam deltas on the Pennar, and new irrigation under the three canals mentioned including second crop on all these new areas. This stage represents the easier part of the

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project, quick in achieving results by way of food. Details of it are set out in Tables I and II of the tabular statement annexed. The balance of the plan to make the full plan is shown in Table III.

4. The stage plan will produce one million tons of rice and yield an annual revenue of Rs. 3 crores and provide drinking water for the Madras City while the full plan will produce about two million tons of rice and an annual revenue of Rs. 7.25 crores. The betterment fees and sale of Government lands that are expected to be collected are about Rs. 10 crores for the stage plan and about Rs. 65 crores for the full plan. The return on the stage plan and on the full plan are both of the order 4.5 per cent including power revenues from the power plant, installed at the dams.



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Annexure.

KRISHNA-PENNNAR PROJECT (ORIGINAL).

Multi purpose-Project.

STATEMENT I.

Name of work.	Length. ft.	Height. ft.	F.R.I. level.	Capacity TM.C.ft. M.A.C.ft.	Dam volume, MC.ft.	Power. K.W.	Cost. Crores. Rs.	Discharge Cusecs	Remarks.
Kistna Dam ..	* 3,000	* 220	* 903	313/7.2	* 31	1,20,000	15.93		
Pennar Dam ..	* 2,400 † 1,300	* 190 † 220	* 381	276/6.35	* 28 † 162	72,000	21.00		
Follows Kundu river valley									
Canal link up Krishna and Pennar rivers.	118 miles.	* Masonry † Earth	Mettur Dam				{ 19.60 10.60 } Part	70,000 to 1,00,000	
			96/2.2		+ 55	40,000			

STATEMENT II.

Name of work.	Length. ft.	Discharge Cusecs.	Irrigation Lakhs. ACRES.	Cost Crores. Rs.	Remarks.
Barrage below Pennar Dam ..	2,100			1.33	STAGE PLAN
Madras Canal	195 miles.	7,000	3.68	9.06	Cost—Irrigation Rs. 60 crores.
Kanupur Canal	37 miles.	2,300	1.14	2.20	Cost—Power plant Rs. 9 crores. Area 2 M. acres.
Kavali Canal	40 miles.	2,500	1.22	2.43	Annual Revenue 3 crores. Food. Rice one M. Tons.
Existing Canals			9.63	Nil.	
Kistna Delta			(first crop). * 6.00	Nil.	
			(second crop) * 0.25		* New. Value Rs. 30 crores.
			(perennial).		Power 1,92,000 K.W.
Existing Canals			1.65	Nil.	
Pennar Delta			(first crop). * 1.50	Nil.	* New.
			(second crop). * 0.25		
			(perennial).		

STATEMENT III.

Name of work.	Length. Miles.	Discharge. Cusecs.	Irrigation. Lakhs.	Cost. Crores.	Remarks.
			ACRES.	Rs.	
Kistna-Pennar Canal	..	1,00,000	..	9.00	Full plan, part
Kistna-Pennar West Canal	112	7,000	1.90	8.80-1.80 =7.00	Cost—Irrigation Rs. 148.5 crores. Cost—Power plant Rs. 3 crores.
Kistna-Pennar East Canal	80	7,500	3.00	6.56	Area 4.2 M. acres.
Pennar South Canal	281	30,000	10.79+3.68 =14.47	42.35	Annual Revenue 7.25 crores. Food—Rice two M. tons. Value [Rs. 60 crores.
Pennar North Canal	142	16,200	7.87	20.83	Power 2,50,000 K.W.

Reference—

Crore 10⁷Million 10⁶Lakh 10⁵

K.W.=Kilowatt Cusec=1 c.ft. per sec.

M=Million.

T.M.=Thousand.
million.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

[28th March 1952]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 112 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952. page 251 supra.]

The following are the several irrigation and power schemes proposed by this Government for inclusion in the plan :—

Name of the Scheme.	Total cost of the Scheme (Rs. in lakhs.)	Total cost for three years included in the supplementary plan. (Rs. in lakhs.)
<i>Irrigation.</i>		
1 Krishna-Pennar Project (Stage I)	6,000.0	2,270
2 Vaigai Reservoir	228.5	180
3 Gandikota	400.0	185
4 Amaravathy Reservoir	272.3	194
5 Kanhirapuzha Reservoir	290.0	204
6 Sathanur Project	225.5	184
7 Budameru Reservoir	105.8	71
8 Krishnagiri Reservoir	167.0	27
9 Grow More Food and Minor Irrigation Projects	150.0	150
10 Ramapadasagar (Stage I)	5,500.0	100
11 Thungabhadra High Level Canal	1,125.0	550
Total	14,464.1	4,115
<i>Power.</i>		
12 Periar Hydro-Electric Scheme	1,048.0	676
13 Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme	2,300.0	250
14 Krishna-Pennar Project (Stage I)	1,500.0	21
Total	4,848.0	947
Grand Total	19,312.1	5,062

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 113 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, page 252 supra.]

(a), (b) & (e) The Public Works Department being one which is normally liable to expansion or contraction from time to time with reference to the projects and schemes under investigation and construction, the strength of the cadres consists of the requisite number of permanent posts needed for the normal work of the department and a number of temporary posts sanctioned from time to time for specific periods for investigation and construction and their special work. The information required by the Hon. Member is contained in the Establishment Lists of the department, copies of which are available in the Library of the Legislature.

(c) & (d) It is not clear what sort of privileges the Hon. Member has in mind. Persons regularly appointed against temporary posts enjoy almost the same privileges as those who hold substantive posts.

A permanent Government servant earns leave at 1/11th of the period spent on duty, while a non-permanent Government servant earns leave at the rate of 1/22nd of the period spent on duty. After he completes his period of probation satisfactorily, he begins to earn leave as if he were a permanent Government servant (i.e., 1/11th of the duty). Further the leave account of an approved probationer who has put in a continuous service of five years, is recast allowing for leave at 1/11th of the period spent on duty in respect of the leave earned during the period of probation. The increment of a Government servant, in his substantive post is not postponed when he goes on leave, while the increment of temporary Government servant of less than five years' service is postponed by the period of leave taken.

• Possibly the Hon. Member is referring to the question of permanent retention of temporary posts. The general principle followed is that all the temporary posts which have been in existence for over five years and which have been sanctioned for the normal work of a department may be made permanent, provided they are permanently required for dealing with the normal work of the Government. This does not however apply to a department like the Public Works Department, normally liable to expansion or contraction with reference to the work on hand. It will obviously be undesirable to saddle the tax-payer with the cost of making posts permanent which may not be needed for all time, but only for specific items of investigation and execution. Persons who are regularly appointed to temporary posts are however ultimately confirmed in vacancies in the permanent strength of the department, in their turn and become entitled to the usual

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pensionary benefits, etc., calculated with reference to the length of permanent service and the average emoluments drawn in substantive posts held by them. In view of the large number of temporary posts necessitated in connection with projects, etc., persons having substantive appointments in lower posts and who retire after having held officiating appointments in higher posts for at least two years are allowed to count a proportion of the emoluments drawn in the average emoluments in calculating the quantum of pension. Officiating service in excess of five years is also allowed to be taken into account for purposes of calculating the total length of pensionable service on which also the quantum of pension depends.

(f) Does not arise in view of the answers to the preceding clauses.

APPENDIX V (a).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 114 asked by Sri K. Manathunainatha Desigar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, page 252 supra.]

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the total extent of cultivable waste lands in each taluk in Tanjore district.

Name of the taluk.		Extent of cultivable waste land (in acres).
(1)		(2)
		ACS.
Tanjore		6,640.43
Papanasam		4,000.42
Kumbakonam		..
Mayuram		4.51
Sirkali		1,362.00
Nannilam		1,261.81
Nagapattinam		17,818.00
Mannargudi		5,429.98
Tiruturaipundi		7,300.06
Pattukkottai		39,875.00
Arantangi		3,033.45
Total ..		86,725.66

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APPENDIX V (b).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 114 asked by Sri K. Manathunainatha Desigar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, at page 252 supra.]

STATEMENT II.

*Agriculture—Cultivable waste lands—Tanjore district—
Cauvery Mettur Project area ryots' holding.*

Name of the taluk.	Ryots' neglect.	Requiring reclamation.	High ground.	Want of irrigation facilities.	Want of drainages facilities.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tanjore	606.64	..	3,775.99	1,231.65	699.03
Papanasam	494.00	..	691.00	702.00	..
Mannargudi	1,705.65	..	2,018.22	996.13	24.12
Tiruturaipundi ..	74.00	111.00	..	..	..
Pattukkottai	12,983.00	12,114.00	..	7,164.00	1,636.00
Arantangi	181.00	..	..	518.00	..
Total	16,044.29	12,225.00	6,485.21	10,611.78	2,359.15

APPENDIX V (c).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 114 asked by Sri K. Manathunainatha Desigar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, at page 252 supra.]

STATEMENT III.

*Agriculture—Cultivable waste lands—Tanjore district—
Lands at the disposal of Government.*

Name of the taluk.	Ryots' neglect.	Requiring reclamation.	High ground.	Want of irrigation facilities.	Want of drainage facilities.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tanjore	..	..	301.06	41.56	4.50
Papanasam	..	..	..	..	..
Mannargudi	..	138.47	354.30	189.55	3.54
Tiruturaipundi ..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattukkottai	..	1,493.00	403.00	887.00	1,083.00
Arantangi	..	202.45	..	..	..
Total	..	1,833.92	1,058.36	1,118.11	1,091.04

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred questions Nos. 116 to 121 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao (on behalf of Dr. P. S. Srinivasan) at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, at pages 253-255 supra.]

Under section 5 (1) of the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914 (Madras Act IV of 1914), 7 out of the 15 members of the Madras Medical Council are elected by the Registered Medical Practitioners from among themselves. Of the rest, one member each is elected by the Senate of the Madras and Andhra Universities, one member each is elected by the teaching staff of the Madras, Stanley and Andhra Medical Colleges and the remaining three are nominated by the Government. Elections were held in October 1946 to fill the seven seats from the registered medical practitioners' constituency. According to the rules for the conduct of these elections framed under the above Act, the Registrar of the Medical Council is the Returning Officer. The former President of the Council (Dr. V. Rama Kamath) was one of the successful candidates in the election and he was subsequently elected as the President of the Council. Dr. P. S. Srinivasan, M.L.C., was also one of the successful candidates.

2. On 27th October 1946, Dr. D. V. Venkappa, one of the defeated candidates, addressed a letter to the Returning Officer alleging that the elections were vitiated by various irregularities and requested that the elections should be set aside and fresh elections ordered. This letter was followed up by a memorandum, dated 6th November 1946, signed by Dr. Venkappa, Dr. K. Narayanamurthi and four other defeated candidates and it was addressed to the Registrar of the Council. The Council met on 25th November 1946 and decided that there were no grounds to set aside the elections. Dr. Venkappa and others then appealed to the Government on 8th April 1947. The Government, by an order, dated 4th July 1947, directed the Surgeon-General to investigate into the matter and to submit a report. The President of the Council was also requested to provide the necessary facilities to the Surgeon-General to enable him to conduct the investigation. The President declined to give the Surgeon-General the necessary facilities for the investigation and contended that he would place the matter before the Council and be guided by its decision. The Government decided to await the result of the meeting of the Council. The Council at its meeting held on the 15th September 1947 authorized the President to take further action as and when required, without waiting for the confirmation of the minutes. The Government thereupon, examined the matter very carefully and came to the conclusion that the Council had failed to observe the principles of natural justice in disposing of the memorandum of objections filed by the defeated candidates and thus neglected to exercise, and also abused, the powers conferred upon it and neglected to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act and the rules made thereunder, and in particular rule 19 of the rules for the conduct of elections to the Council (other than those held

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for the first time), which lays down that the Council may, of its own motion, or on objection made, declare any election that has been held to be void on account of corrupt practice or any other sufficient cause and may call on the electorate to make a fresh election.

3. Section 22 of the Act runs as follows: "If at any time it shall appear to the State Government that the Council has neglected to exercise or has exceeded or abused any power conferred upon it under this Act or has neglected to perform any duty imposed upon it by this Act, the State Government may notify the particulars of such neglect, excess or abuse to the Council; and, if the Council fails to remedy such neglect, excess or abuse within such time as may be fixed by the State Government in this behalf, the State Government may, for the purpose of remedying such neglect, excess or abuse, cause any of the powers and duties of the Council to be exercised and performed by such agency for such period as the State Government may think fit".

The Government by an order, dated 2nd March 1948, made under the above section, notified to the Council the particulars of the neglect and abuse mentioned in paragraph 2 above and fixed the 28th March 1948 as the date before which the Council should remedy the same. The President, instead of taking necessary action in the matter, placed the above notice also before the Council at its meeting held on 22nd March 1948. The Council once again reiterated the stand taken by it previously and failed to remedy the neglect and abuse.

4. The Government, then, appointed a retired District and Sessions Judge, as Special Officer, under section 22 quoted above, to conduct an enquiry into the matter and to report his findings to the Government. The Special Officer after due enquiry, submitted his report to the Government. After a careful consideration of the report, the Government appointed the Surgeon-General, under section 22 of the Act quoted in the previous paragraph, to exercise for a period of four months the powers of the Council under rule 19 (mentioned in paragraph 2 above) of the rules for subsequent elections to the Council, for the purpose of remedying the neglect and abuse mentioned above.

5. The Surgeon-General conducted a regular enquiry into the matter and passed orders on 28th November 1949 declaring the elections held in 1946 as void and calling upon the electorate to make fresh elections. Dr. P. S. Srinivasan, M.L.C., was one of the seven candidates whose election to the Madras Medical Council was thus set aside.

6. In December 1949, Dr. V. Rama Kamath, Dr. P. S. Srinivasan and two other candidates whose election were set aside in the manner stated above, filed a petition in the High Court of Judicature at Madras for the issue of a *Writ of Certiorari* to quash the proceedings of the Surgeon-General declaring their election to the Medical Council void and calling upon the electorate to make a fresh election. The High Court dismissed the petition on 31st March 1950.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 125 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, at page 259 supra.]

SECTION I.—Statement showing allotment and expenditure incurred on Government and District Board roads and non-road works of District Boards in Rayalaseema districts during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Name of district.	Class of roads and nature of works.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Anantapur.	I. Government roads—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	Allotment	3.33	6.26	11.58	8.61	8.45
	Expenditure	3.61	6.32	11.90	8.68	8.58
	(b) Original works—					
	Allotment	0.13	0.72	0.79	1.03	1.36
	Expenditure	0.13	0.41	0.37	0.84	1.14
	II. District Board roads—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	Allotment	2.63	1.13	2.80	3.23	1.70
	Expenditure	8.26	0.99	3.13	2.97	1.74
	(b) Original works—					
	Allotment	0.06	2.02	2.29	1.71	1.35
	Expenditure	0.06	0.91	2.04	1.68	1.36
Bellary.	III. Non-road works of district boards—					
	Allotment	0.18	0.20	0.37	0.93	2.31
	Expenditure	0.12	0.14	0.29	0.68	1.75
	I. Government roads (including National Highways)—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment	3.79	5.31	7.71	8.13	1.07
	(ii) Expenditure	3.77	4.92	7.85	8.19	11.48
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment	1.16	1.14	0.92	1.59	2.52
	(ii) Expenditure	0.78	0.57	0.84	1.17	1.42
	II. District Board works—					
	(A) Road works—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment	1.64	1.24	1.80	1.50	1.95
	(ii) Expenditure	1.21	0.74	1.76	1.55	1.45
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment	1.08	0.05	0.18	0.49	2.30
	(ii) Expenditure	0.87	0.05	0.14	0.35	0.84
	(B) Non-road works—					
	(i) Allotment	0.17	0.28	0.19	0.53	0.26
	(ii) Expenditure	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.22

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Name of district.	Class of roads and nature of works.					
		1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1)	(2)	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Chittoor.	I. Government roads (including National Highways)—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment ..	6.13	9.15	13.31	11.10	11.47
	(ii) Expenditure ..	5.15	8.67	13.09	10.90	10.97
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	1.18	1.57	1.99	2.51	2.92
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.97	1.05	1.71	2.36	3.09
	II. District Board works—					
	(A) Road works—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment ..	2.00	2.82	3.57	3.15	3.52
	(ii) Expenditure ..	1.05	1.65	3.52	3.13	3.38
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	0.39	1.25	2.78	5.92	4.83
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.02	0.51	2.57	6.40	5.87
Cuddapah.	(B) Non-road works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	0.98	1.42	1.41	2.01	1.07
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.24	0.41	0.77	0.91	0.96
	I. Government Roads (including National Highways)—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment ..	3.68	5.73	7.51	7.30	10.42
	(ii) Expenditure ..	3.33	4.75	7.51	7.26	9.99
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	0.17	0.19	2.17	6.44	2.29
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.09	0.13	0.66	4.93	2.14
	II. District Board works—					
	(A) Road works—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment ..	1.71	2.35	2.67	3.72	3.50
	(ii) Expenditure ..	1.09	2.44	2.61	3.10	3.43
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	0.45	0.86	0.75	1.98	3.01
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.16	0.15	0.69	1.65	2.40
Kurnool.	(B) Non road works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	0.33	0.18	0.20	0.80	0.64
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.28	0.38
	I. Government Roads (including National Highways)—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment ..	7.00	8.86	9.94	9.97	13.05
	(ii) Expenditure ..	5.76	8.87	10.04	9.83	12.91
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	0.16	0.08	0.72	1.76	3.47
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.16	0.08	0.49	1.84	3.43
	II. District Board works—					
	(A) Road works—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment ..	2.83	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.01
	(ii) Expenditure ..	2.48	2.87	3.04	3.12	3.10
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	1.58	1.88	5.17	3.09	3.17
	(ii) Expenditure ..	1.24	1.76	3.45	2.27	3.03
	(B) Non-road works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	0.70	0.97	1.82	1.22	1.01
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.35	0.42	0.62	0.66	0.55

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SECTION II.—Statement showing the mileage of roads under each category, i.e., National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Rural Roads in 1946-47 and 1950-51.

Particulars.	Anantapur.		Bellary.		Cuddapah.		Kurnool.		Chittoor.	
	1946-47- 1950-51		1946-47- 1950-51		1946-47- 1950-51		1946-47- 1950-51		1946-47- 1950-51	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	(A)									
1. National Highways.	106	106	115	..	..	..	54	54	53	53
2. State Highways.	238	251	102	221	160	160	302	327	121	121
3. District Roads—										
1. Major district roads.										
(a) Government.	175	212	314	314	265	265	228	281	560	560
(b) District Board.	343	293	267	267	498	506	264	254	28	28
2. Other district roads.	224	124	305	373	..	..	301	306	432	432
4. Rural roads.	275	275	..	..	47	50	21	26	393	416
Total ..	1,261	1,261	1,103	1,175	970	981	1,170	1,248	1,587	1,610

SECTION III.—Statement showing the provision made in the five-year post-war road development plan and in the district board programme of village communications for formation and improvements of roads in the Rayalseema districts.

Name of division.	Provision made in the District Board programme of village communications and P.W.R.D. programme.		Progress achieved so far i.e., length formed to end of 1950-51 and its total cost.	
	Quantity (or length). MILES.	Amount. RS. LAKHS.	Quantity (or length). MILES.	Amount. RS. LAKHS.
Chittoor ..	573	21.79	181	7.19
Kurnool ..	624	24.25	152	2.16
Anantapur ..	712	20.19	198	3.02
Bellary ..	437	15.00	5	0.33
Cuddapah ..	422	16.70	15	0.90
	2,868	97.93	551	14.60

(A) Guntakal-Tungabhadra Bridge Road and Nellore-Bombay Road classed as National Highways in 1946-47 have since been classified as P.H.

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(2) *Statement showing the achievements made under R.W. Schemes to end of 1950-51 in each of the Rayalaseema districts.*

Serial number.	Nature of works or Improvements to Rural roads.	Progress achieved so far.		
		Mileage or quantity.		Amount or cost.
		M.	F.	RS.
I.	Cuddapah—			
	(1) New Formations	8	3	45,293
	(2) Improvements	2	4	13,189
II.	Chittoor—			
	(1) New Formation	6	3	40,692
	(2) Improvements	1	6	10,150
III.	Kurnool—			
	(1) New Formations	25	4	84,925
	(2) Improvements	2	5	8,880
IV.	Bellary—			
	(1) Improvements and laying of new roads.	8	0	27,657
V.	Anantapur—			
	(1) New Formations (Parigi and Madakasira Firkas)	15	6	44,162
	(2) Improvements	12	4	13,60*

SECTION IV.—*Statement showing the number of sanctioned works for constructing bridges, causeways, etc., in the Rayalaseema districts and also number of works completed, under construction, etc.*

Name of division.	Number sanctioned.	Number completed.	Under construction.	Sanctioned but not yet undertaken.	Under investigation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Anantapur ..	11	1	9	1	..
Bellary ..	18	2	5	7	4
Cuddapah ..	16	3	7	6	..
Kurnool ..	13	..	7	4	2
Chittoor ..	29	9	13	7	..
Total ..	87	15	41	25	6

SECTION V.—*Statement on the condition of roads in the Rayalaseema districts.*

Of the five districts comprising the area namely, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Chittoor the roads in Chittoor can easily be said to be the best. This district stands out separately from the other four of the Ceded districts from point of view of climate, terrain and topography. Chittoor has metal quarries scattered all over the district and therefore the lead for metal is comparatively smaller than in the other districts. The quality of metal too is good. The soil is mostly gravelly containing very nearly the ideal proportion of sand and clay and is quite suitable for road making purposes. The rainfall is also

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not much concentrated in any particular month or season but is generally distributed over the whole year. These conditions are favourable to water bound macadam and therefore the metal road remains intact for longer period than in the other districts.

The formation and maintenance of new rural roads in Chittoor district is comparatively easier and cheaper also. The soil being generally gravelly it is enough if two drains are cut on both sides of the road and the gravel thus obtained formed into a bank a couple of feet or 18 inches high and compacted with the requisite camber.

The Madras-Bangalore Road passing through this district was tarred completely and certain other stretches passing through built-up areas have also been black topped already. Generally the conditions of the roads in this district can be said to be very fair.

Cuddapah is unfortunate in not having good granite quarries near to the road but has only shale metal in several areas which gets powdered easily under the steel tyred cart traffic. The powder is comparatively lighter. The cloud of dust raised by passing vehicles rises up into the air and stays there for much longer time and when there is a wind the dust is carried away to a greater distance than in the case of heavy dust of granite metal. The same is true in certain areas of Kurnool and Anantapur districts also. Bellary district is particularly dry, the humidity being very low. There is not enough moisture in the air to keep the metal of water bound macadam from ravelling. Thus long stretches of roads strewn with floating metal are common sights in Bellary. The only remedy for this kind of roads strewn with floating metal and also in the case of the dusty roads in Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur districts is to provide some dust-proof surface such as black-top or cement concrete. Cement concrete though more durable and economical in the long run than the black-top needs much more initial outlay. Till recently there was very little of superior surfacing work done in these districts. Last year several stretches of roads in Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur districts have been taken up for superior surfacing particularly in built-up areas.

Judged purely from a traffic point of view the roads in the Ceded districts will not compare in importance with certain roads in the remaining districts of this State. But from point of view of inter-State communications some of the roads are important and, have to be given superior surfacing irrespective of the fact whether the formula based on traffic intensities warrant such surfacing or not.

On the whole the roads in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary cannot compare favourably with the roads in several other districts of this State and though the traffic on some of these roads are not very heavy they deserve special consideration in the programme to be chalked out for superior surfacing and from point of view of providing dust-proof roads.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

THIRD SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

15th, 19th, 20th, 24th and 28th March 1952.

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